B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 300— BOMBAY MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1925 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26 Dec.	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926			
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA † ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China. 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
3rd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,000
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
31st Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China, Japan.
8th Jan.	JEYPORE* ..	China, & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
24th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
31st ,,	KIDDERPORE*.	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Mar.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

21st Dec.	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
23rd ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
23rd ,,	KHANDALLA..	East & S. Africa.
25th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer,	Commander.	Tons,	Arrival,	Departur
x Penang Maru,	K. Torri	5214	19th Dec.	23rd Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	6083	17th Dec.	30th Dec.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan
Shanghai Maru	..	4104	6th Jan.	20th Jan.
Morioka Maru	T. Moroi	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	354	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20379 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,30
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
D. I. Khan		Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City.	
Hafizabad		

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For particulars and rules of business apply

S. S. KHANNA,
Manager.

Street, Bombay.

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.

BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kumbakonam	
Agra	Karachi	
Ahmedabad	Kasur	
Ahmedabad City	Katni	
Ahmednagar	Lahore	
Ajmer	Larkana	
Akola	Lucknow	
Akyab	Ludhiana	
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur	
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)	
Alleppey	Madura	
Ambala City	Mandalay	
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)	
Amraoti	Mangalore	
Amritsar	Masulipatam	
Bangalore	Meerut	
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)	
Bassein	Mirzapore	
Bellary	Montgomery	
Benares	Moulmein	
Berhampore	Multan	
Bezwada	Moradabad	
Bhopal	Murree	
Bombay (Byculla)	Masoorie	
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur	
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarnagar	
Broach	Muttra	
Bulandshahr	Myingyan	
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh	
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad	
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal	
Calicut	Nagpore	
Cawnpore	Nainital	
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Narayanganga	
Chittagong	Nasik	
Chandpore	Negapatam	
Coconada	Nellore	
Cochin	Nowshera	
Coimbatore	Ootacamund	
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)	
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Patna	
Cuddalore	Peshawar Cantt.	
Cuddapah	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)	
Cuttack	Poona	
Dacca	Poona City	
Dehra Dun	Furnea	
Darjeeling	Quetta	
Delhi	Rajahmundry	
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)	
Dhanbad	Raipur	
Dhulia	Rangoon	
Dibrugarh	Rangpur	
Erode	Rawalpindi	
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)	
Etawah	Saharanpur	
Ferozepore	Salem	
Farrukhabad	Sargodha	
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)	
Gaya	Serajgunge	
Gorakhpur	Sholapur	
Godhra	Sialkot	
Gujranwala	Simla	
Guntur	Sukkur	
Gwalior	Surat	
Hapur (Pay Office)	Tellicherry	
Hathras	Thana	
Hubli	Tinnevelly	
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tirupur	
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly	
Indore	Trivandrum	
Jaipur	Tuticorin	
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Ujjain	
Jalpaiguri	Vellore	
Jamshedpur	Viramgam	
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Vizianagram	
Jubbulpore	Vizagapatam	
Jullundur (City)	Wardha	
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Yeotmal	
Khamgaon		
Khandwa		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 1s c. c. for 3 As. each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN Telephone, No. 42118.

THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION

FOR

PORTLAND CEMENT HAS BEEN RAISED

VIDE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PORTLAND CEMENT
(REVISED 1925)

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

is now being sold with a Guarantee that same complies in every respect with the Revised 1925 Specification.

TEST CERTIFICATES WITH EVERY CONSIGNMENT.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & CO.,
LAXMI BUILDING, - - - - BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 20418.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Telephone No. 1220.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.
WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab
Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye. Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed, Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8-2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel "Ulcer," Kandi.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS Everywhere. Remuneration Rs. 50 plus expenses. Enclose Anna Stamps. SWARAJYA, Delhi.
A R2320

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS of Hospital Experience, Salary Rs. 50—5—75. Quarters free. Apply stating age, caste, nationality with copies of testimonials to Dr. D. C. OZA, M. B. B. S., Chief Medical Officer Morvi State.
A 24636

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Upper and Lower flats of premises No. 77, Motlibai Street, Byculla. Apply direct to SAMEDBHAI AHMEDBHAI MISRI, 146n, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, No. 3.
C R2329

TO BE LET or LEASED—A fertile piece of land with Kalmi mango trees and three wells, fit for agriculture or gardening only ten minutes' walk from G.I.P. Ry. Vikroli Station on Thana Road is to be let or leased for 10 years. For particulars write or see sheth KARSONDAS VESSANJI, 9, Wallace Street, Fort.
C24571

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR, FIRST FLOOR and THIRD FLOOR of Sakerbai Buildings at Sadashiv Street, Kandewadi, nicely lighted and ventilated. Rent very moderate. Apply SOONDERDAS & CO., Solicitors, 41, Hammam Street, Bombay.
C 24660

RESIDENTIAL FLATS of two, three and four bed-rooms with attached baths, kitchen, stores in Amrut Building, Dougal Road, opposite Messrs. E. D. SASSOONS, Ballard Estate. Apply on premises or AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, 36, Kazi Syed Street, Post No. 3, Bombay.
C R2336

TO LET for any community—Airy, and well ventilated FLATS of summit Bdg. situated on Tardeo, Forjett St., with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70/80/90 and 100 p.m. motor garages Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R2259

WANTED

WANTED—Applications are invited for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Cawnpore during the Congress. The minimum deposit required is Rs. 25 Packets will be despatched by Post or by Railway Parcel, (whichever is convenient) on receipt of the Deposit. Apply for terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

TO SELL—Photographic Electric fitting or let the same room and other Offices rooms in Chotalal-Bhuvan, Kalbadevi Road. Ask LAKHMIDAS LALJEE, Receiver, c/o Damodar Anandjee, Fort, New Modikhana. Tele. No. 25846.
N R 2296

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR, 38 H.P., Six C. Megnet Delco Dynama complete. Totally new. Specially for High persons. Apply MORLIDHARDAS, C/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67 Nagdevi Street.
JA R2360

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Good MOTOR MECHANICS and GARAGE SUPDTS. for Rajputana State. Apply with certificates to Box No. 1139, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2322

WANTED—A GRADUATE to work as UNDER SECRETARY from 3 to 6 p.m. for a public Association. Apply to Box No. 1136, Adt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2306

WANTED—Well-educated influential gentlemen, having good experience in Life Business to apply for Chief Agency on very lucrative terms including Commission and Salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to the MANAGING AGENTS UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO. LTD., Head Office, 2 and 3, Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta.
A 24684

WANTED—A MECHANICAL FITTER for the charge of our Wilsons Patent Cotton Baling Press and groundnut decorticators on Rs. 50-5-75 per mensem. Apply stating qualifications and experience before 31-12-25 to SRI VENKATESWARA COTTON PRESSING AND GINNING CO., LTD., Nandyal R. S.
R2339

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

PROFESSION.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

ICE-MACHINES—B. M. KATPITIA. Post Box 759, Bombay, supplies simple and reliable ICE MACHINES with latest improvements.
K R2330

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY.—Boon to unemployed and small capitalists. Send rupee one. CHANDOOLAL CHOKSI, Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
L R2337

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion .. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED—STOREKEEPER on starting salary of Rs. 75 per mensem having experience of Mechanical parts and spares and conversant with the accounting of same.

Apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials before 4th January, 1926.

(Sd.) S. A. MAYBURY LEWIS,
Executive Engineer,
Quarries and Stone Supply Dn.
Sukkur, dated 15.12.1925.
24692

DACCA UNIVERSITY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a READERSHIP in Arabic and Islamic Studies to take effect from July, 1926, on a salary of Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 p. m., according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials and the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 15 February, 1926. For full particulars of the appointment, apply to the Registrar.
24657

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "PENANG MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th December, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th December, 1925, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1924.
(2) To elect two Directors in the place of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., K.C.S.I., and Mr. Ramnarain Hurnundrai who retire from the Board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM VITHALDAS & CO.
Agents.

Bombay, 17th December, 1925.

N. B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st December, 1925 to the 4th January, 1926, both days inclusive.
C24678

NOTICE.

TO SUIT THE CONVENIENCE OF THE PUBLIC and of EXHIBITORS coming from distance, the OPENING DATE of the VISWA BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION has been CHANGED from the 23rd December to the 31st December, 1925.

(Sd.) G. L. SENGUPTA,
Hony Secretary,
Organising Board, V. B. L. Exhibition, Bombay 1925-26.

Head Office, York Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C24694

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPEAL TO RESPONDENT.

(Order 21, Rule 14.)

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF MORADABAD DISTRICT.

Appeal No. 395 of 1925.

FIRM KHAREK SEN ..... Appellant,
against
FIRM GOPI KISHEN GOPAL DASS and others ..... Respondents.

Appeal from the Decree of the Court of 3rd Sub-Judge, Moradabad, dated the 23rd day of May, 1925.

To

GOPI KISHEN, s/o Gopal Dass, Vaish by caste, now at Benares, Bazar Gobindpur (2) SRI KRISHEN s/o Gajjanand, Brahman by caste at Sipni C. P. Bazar Budhwarlay at the House of Gopal Sahai, (3) SHUFAIRSINGH son of Rampirshadsingh Central Province, Thaker, resident of village Bijjoora P. O. Bihar Station Baiswara Dist. Unao E. I. Ry., (4) GOPALDASS, resident of Benares, Bazar Gobindpur ...Respondents

TAKE NOTICE that an appeal from the decree of the 3rd Sub-Judge Moradabad in this case has been presented by Appellant and registered in this Court, and that the 1st day of February, 1926, has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, your pleader, or by some one by law authorized to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 14th day of December 1925.

By order
MUHAMMAD IMDUDULLAH.
Munsarim
Judge's Court, Moradabad.

Note. If a stay of execution has been ordered, intimation should be given of the fact on this notice.
C24690

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. GOVERDHANDAS LAXMICHAND and his son Mr. RAICHAND GOVERDHANDAS are separate in food estate and workship and that the said Mr. Raichand Goverdhandas has no interest in the business carried on by our said client under the name and style of "Ambalal Goverdhandas" in the shop in the Mangaldas Market.

Dated this 19th day of December 1925.

MANTRI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Goverdhandas Laxmidas.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAHIM PREMJI PARPIA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road and corner of 2nd Duncan Road Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 255-3/9 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2438, New No. A/9486, Old Survey No. 1 and 2/11, and New Survey No. 2/5655 and Cadastral Survey No. 4049 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7451, Street Nos. 318-320-322 and 37, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the said Duncan Road, on the West by the property of Ebrahim Esmail, on the North by the 2nd Duncan Road and on the South by the property of Lilabai, widow of Narsey Vishram.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1925.

AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24680

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAMRAO SHIVSHANKER TALPADE, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant, a Widower and Head Clerk, Insurance Department of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., (retired), residing at Fanaswadi, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

(1) ANANDRAO KRISHNARAO KOTHARE, Merchant, (2) SUNDERRAO SAKHARAM KOTHARE, a Clerk, in Messrs. Ralli Brothers., and (3) BALARAM NARAYAN TALPADE, a Clerk in the postal Press all of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitants, the first residing at Bhaj Jivanji's Lane and the second and third residing at Fanaswady, without the Fort of Bombay, three out of the four Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 17th day of December, 1925.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND SENJIT.
Petitioners' Attorneys.
C24673

AUCTION SALES

BYREN & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS LADYS MILLINERY BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

By order of the concerned Messrs. BYREN AND CO., will sell by Public Auction the entire stock-in-trade of Madame Zainie etc. Opp: Watson Annexe, Apollo Bunder on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

Such as dainty gowns for afternoon and evening English and Paris costumes, gloves sports coats, novelties, blouses, corsets, ribbons, laces, hats, handkerchiefs, show cases, cupboards, mirrors, etc. etc.

The property is on view.

BYREN AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers And Commission Agents
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT TANKWADI LANE KALBADEVI ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal, Attorneys for the Trustees of the Temple of Shree Anantnathji Maharaj the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Fazalbhoy Gulamhusein Banatwala the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage dated 15th March, 1922, made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property on Monday the 21st December, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground containing by admeasurement 148 Square yards or thereabouts together with the tenements or building standing thereon situate lying being on the East side of Tankwadi Lane, Kalbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 380 Street No. 19 Tankwadi and bounded as follows, that is tot say, on or towards the East by the property of Bhicaji Shivaji Parker, on or towards the West by a public passage known as Tankwadi Lane on or towards the North by a Sweeper's passage beyond which is the property of Burjorji Jiwanji Mistry and on or towards the South by the property of Pallonji Karanjia and bearing New Survey No. 21.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, 1925 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Room the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned:—

1 Case 12 pieces Tweeds, 1 case 12 pieces all wool worsteds, 1 Case 12 pieces Twist Warp Poplin, 1 Case 8 pieces all wool Blazer cloth, 1 Case 8 pieces all wool Blazer cloth, 1 Case Worsteds.

By order of the Office concerned and on account and at risk of the Defaulting Indentor Mr. Atmaram Jiwandas of Luxmidas Khimjee Market:—5 cases each 150 pieces White Nainsooks, 10 cases each 60 pieces Split glazed green ground discharge Prints, 10 cases each 60 pieces Split glazed Foulard Prints, 10 cases each 60 pieces Split glazed black ground discharge Prints.

Property of a Nobleman consisting of gilt carved large Pier table with marble slab, 2 carved gilt side tables, 2 Dining tables, and 1 crockery cupboard suitable for drawing and Durbar Rooms.

On account of the shippers a consignment of 20 Bales Second hand clothing consisting of Men's Jackets, Sports Jackets, Frocks, Coats, Vests, Over-coats and Dustars.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

NEW WONDER!!!

Startling Discovery of the Age

A Boon to Suffering Humanity.

Wonderful cure for forgetfulness and mind-wondering. Warranted magnificient development of concentrative power in all ages.

No worries, no medicine no disappointment. Only you require to wear a Tantric Ring-which makes you safe. This magic ring is prepared according to Tantras by specialist with eight metals, which is also approved remedy for LOSS OF VIGOUR, GENERAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, HELPLESSNESS, LEANESS, &c., &c., &c., FOR ALL FEMALE DISEASES.

Price including Postage Rs. 1-8 each,

SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
No. 3, Lakshi Dutt Lane, Bagbazar Calcutta.

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BRASS

Chas. G. Norris' noted story of marriage and divorce with Monte Blue and Marie Prevost

Directed by Sidney Franklin
A Harry Rapf Production

PATHE GAZETTE

Time 6-30 & 10 p. m.

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The splendid throbbing drama in 7 Stupendous Reels.

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'THE FATAL DIAMOND'

'THE FATAL DIAMOND'

Featuring: CARLO ALDINE

The wellknown Italian Stunt actor.

Having watched the intimacy between Janna and Julorud with growing suspicion Gyltrop tries to ruin Julorud by villainous means.

ALSO ONE REEL

LAUGHABLE COMEDY.

KARMA AMRAK

European Clairvoyant and Disease Reader. Short Season in Bombay. 1000 Herbs and Medicines in Stock. Special Lessons on Secret Power etc.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Two Questions for Rs. 5.
Four ,, ,, Rs. 10

Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
Room No. 250,
BOMBAY.

SUCCESS—ENORMOUS—SUCCESS.
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
MATINEES
WED, SAT & SUNDAYS 5 P. M.
Prof. PARASRAM'S
LION CIRCUS.
SEE—SPECIAL FEATURES—SEE
8 EDUCATED ELEPHANTS 8
AND
Dare Devil Jack's Leap for Life
Distance—35 feet,—Distance
with Overland Car.
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AMUSEMENTS

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ONLY FOR FOUR PERFORMANCES.

Under the Kind Patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

KIRLOSKAR SANGIT MANDALI

Opening night on 22nd Decr. '25 at 9 P. M.
at RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

"SAUNSHAYA KALLOL"

ON

THURSDAY, 24-12-25 at 3 P. M.
FRIDAY 25-12-25 at 3 P. M.
SATURDAY, 26-12-25 at 3 P. M.

NEW DRAMA ! NEW DRAMA ! !

"RAJ RANJAN"

(By Mr. Y. N. TIPNIS)

Tickets can be had from the Madhavashram, Girgaum, from Sunday.

S. N. CHAPEKAR, B. A.,
Proprietor.

To-Day CHANGE OF PROGRAMME To-Day

the

Well-known Devotional Picture

AJAMIL

Produced by the KOHINUR FILM CO.,

will be screened at

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE
NEW CHARNI ROAD.

USUAL TIME and MODERATE RATES.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

The 91st half-yearly Statement of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd., as on the 30th. June last, was adopted at the general meeting held on the 10th. September last at Yokohama:—

The following is the text of the Chairman's report to the shareholders:—"The Directors sumbit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ending the 30th June, 1925. The Net Profit of the Bank for the part Half-Year, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc., shows Yen 14,568,628.43 inclusive of Yen 5,417,952.77 brought forward from last Account. The Directors propose that Yen 2,000,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 6,000,000.00. The Balance, Yen 5,568,628.43, will be carried forward to the credit of next Account."

BENGAL COAL CO., LTD.

On Friday at 8 Clive Row Calcutta the half-yearly general meeting of the Bengal Coal Co. Ltd., was held, Sir Thomas Catto in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman, Sir Thomas Catto, in moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts announced a payment of a dividend the same as for the previous half year, at the rate of 40 per cent. annum leaving Rs. 1,21,950-11-1 to be carried forward.

Proceeding Sir Thomas observed: the Coal Trade has been through a time of great stress. As the Accounts show your Company has weathered the storm magnificently, and in a manner befitting its reputation. That has been possible only by the cumulative effects of carrying out in good times a consistent policy of constructive improvements, renewals and development. Your collieries to-day are in the highest condition of development and efficiency, and in these more difficult times we can reduce our expenditure under these heads to the very minimum necessary to maintain that efficiency. It is my duty also to place on record the splendid work done by your Agents and staffs at the collieries in loyally meeting the difficult situation that arose. They rearranged the work to suit the changed conditions and instituted economies too numerous to mention, the combined effect of which has been to reduce the average raising cost from Rs. 5-7-10 per ton in the corresponding period of 1924 to Rs. 4-6-11 in the half year under review. Already this has enabled us to get again into our natural markets like Rangoon, Madras and Colombo; even to Bombay and Karachi, although in the two latter ports the business is entirely unremunerative owing to competition from South African Coal. This competition is a difficult question. The Tariff Board have it under consideration at present. I hope they will find a solution without inflicting a hardship on industry.

REAL REMEDY.

Suggesting remedy to improve the present situation the speaker said: there is only one way to regain our lost markets. That is economy! Reduce costs and cheapen prices. We must be able to compete in our home markets especially in Bombay and Karachi without inflicting on our customers the hardships of dearer coal. Quality and price should be our watchwords! Only by such a policy can we regain not only the industrial business on the Bombay side, but also the important bunkering trade and our natural foreign markets like Ceylon, Singapore and Sabang.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

DR. MERCHANT'S MANIFESTO.

Dr. Atmaram Gangadas Merchant, L. M. and S. a "C" ward candidate for the next Municipal elections has issued the following manifesto to the voters of the Ward:—

"As you are probably aware I am a candidate for election as a member of the Bombay Corporation next January from the "C" Ward and seek to lay my humble services at the disposal of this great city in general and the citizens of my ward in particular. I am obliged to the Nationalist Municipal Party of Bombay for having included my name in the list of candidates approved by them for the "C" Ward, and I have no doubt that the great services rendered by that Party to the city and the heroic battles it has fought in the Corporation for liberalising its constitution and improving its administration will go a long way in recommending my name to the choice of the electors of my ward.

"I need hardly state that if elected as a member of the Corporation, I shall consistently and fearlessly stand by my Party in its strenuous efforts for the further progress constitutional and administrative, of the Bombay Corporation. As for my special contribution, I may state that as a medical practitioner of about 14 years' standing and as one fairly acquainted with hygienic and health conditions prevailing in almost every part of this vast city, I am more particularly interested in carefully evolving and systematically prosecuting a vigorous policy of combating the very worst and commonest diseases that are sucking the very life-blood of the very large majority of our people. As is very widely known, but is so often forgotten, no disease is more detrimental to the life and vitality of the citizens of Bombay than malaria. It is my ambition, if elected, to recommend to the Corporation a practicable and yet not too expensive a plan to combat the prevalence of this dread disease specially among the middle and lower middle classes of the city. And I hope that the electors of the Ward which I have made my own by life long association and a fairly long medical practice will enable me to take my humble share in ridding this city of its very worst enemy and thus fully helping to justify its proud title of *Prima Urbus in Indis.*"

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH SNATAKS SANGH

The Gujarat Vidyapith Snataks (Graduates) formed themselves into an association called the 'Snatak Sangha' on the 6th instant when a meeting of theirs took place under the presidentship of Prof. Gidvani.

The aims and objects of this Association are:—1. To bring together the Snataks and to foster a spirit of brotherhood amongst them. 2. To take all measures within the powers of the association to strengthen different national activities and to devise ways and means so as to increase the prestige of the Gujarat Vidyapith. 3. To deal with all questions regarding Snataks as they arise from time to time.

Membership:—Membership is open to all the graduates of the Gujarat Vidyapith, old students of the Mahavidyalaya and the members of the 'Snatak Matdan Mandal.'

Subscription:—Yearly subscription is Re. 1 or a donation of 1200 yards of handspun even yarn of 10 counts.

Immediate Programme of work includes the following:—1. To prepare a register of the Snataks with all necessary details of their activities etc. 2. To publish bimonthly notes of the activities of the Sangha and its members etc. in the 'Sabarmati.' 3. To run the elections of the Senate of the Gujarat Vidyapith for the 'Snatak Matdan Mandal.' 4. To give evidence before the committee appointed by the Gujarat Vidyapith to inquire into its organisation.'

For further particulars and forms of enrolment to 'The Secretaries, Snatak Sangha, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.'

WOES OF IDAR STATE PEOPLE.

SUCCESSFUL BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Lakshmi Kant Natak Samaj staged before a crowded house their popular play of Arunodaya (Dawn) as a benefit performance in the interests of the Idar Political Association. The office bearers of the Association had every reason to be satisfied with the success of the performance as well as the response made by the residents of the Idar State to contribute their mite towards the progress of the Association. The Association in so short a time as nine months has stirred up the people belonging to Idar State and brought to the notice of the general public the grievances from which they suffer under the rule of the autocratic and self-willed Prince. At the end of the first Act of the drama a little function was arranged by the Association by way of laying before the audience, which was largely composed of those interested in the Idar State, the woes of the Idar people. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in a short speech laid emphasis on the intolerable state of affairs under the regime of the present ruler who had incurred deep dislike of his subjects by unpopular measures. He quoted an instance of a disgraceful incident which took place in Green's Hotel some time back when a person belonging to the Idar Royal family turned flash light in a dark midnight in a room which was occupied by European family. Mr. Mehta said that the incident only illustrated the irresponsible and woeful behaviour of the high officers of the State.

The Secretary of the Association relating its progress said that the Mandal had on its role 1,300 members and a branch at Ahmedabad. He gave an idea of the misrule prevailing in the State wherein education was only nominal and the chief source of income was excise Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji and Mr. Hiusainbhai Lalji complimented the Association on the success it had attained in so short time and hoped that they would succeed by their persistent efforts in setting right the state of affairs in the State. The proceeds of drama which came to Rs. 1,000 will be devoted to further the objects of the Association.

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Indian Philosophical Congress was opened this morning by His Excellency the Governor. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore presided. Countess of Lytton was also present. Lord Lytton said in the modern world no man could live solely for himself. His thoughts, his work, his actions belonged also to the community in which he lived. The men in the street demanded with ever increasing intensity that life should be made rich for many as well as for few, that the changing experience of everyday life should embody enduring values, and that the solution of lives should be formed not by escapes to another more perfect world but by attainment of greater happiness in this.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said the strongest barrier against freedom in all departments of life was selfishness of individuals or groups. Civilisation, whose object was to afford humanity its great possible opportunity of complete manifestations, perished when some selfish passion in the place of moral ideal was allowed to exploit its resources unopposed for its own purposes, for greed of acquisition and living principle of creation were antagonistic to each other.

VICEROY AT JAMSHEDPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Dec. 18.

The Viceroy visited Jamshedpur as arranged yesterday. The Tata's Directors and officers and Government officials were present at Tatanagar station to receive the Viceroy. The station and the outside were decorated nicely. On alighting from the train His Excellency was received by those present. He shook hands with Mr. R. D. Tata, Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, Mr. Alexander, General Manager, and others. The Viceroy in company with the Directors and General Managers drove along the main road to the Directors' bungalow.

The Viceroy and the party accompanied by the directors and the General Manager drove to the Tata Works and visited different departments.

(Continued from column 5.)

gins from Goorjee It was a smart victory the grey moving well enough to suggest that he is going to prove useful. Suba-ul-Khair secured third place. The well backed ones were not in it. Royal George fell away after six furlongs and Aftab was finished a long way from home.

Mr. A. M. J. Talib's Weldon occupied the all important position in the third division. Arabian Star and Hopeful were next home, the latter giving evidence that he has found his form.

Except for Arab Prince, well backed horses were again out of it in the fourth division. Faisal scored for Mr. Mahalla and Arab Prince and Solomon's Song were in the minor placings, Vin appeared to resent the last near home and swerved, this being enough to rob him of a place. Trusty disappointed badly.

Numerous complaints have reached us regarding the catering on the race course. Visitors complain that they are being overcharged at the bars and tea-rooms. Mr. Billimoria has been official caterer to the Race-course for a good number of years. It is up to him to see that his patrons receive the best service.

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING 2ND DAY.

FAVOURITES HAVE A THIN TIME.

Punters could not have been very pleased at the results of the Second Winter Meeting. Favourites were generally beaten, Weldon being the only one to materialise. The racing, however, was interesting though not as exciting as that which characterised the opening meeting.

Lucky Lad, now under the care of Templeman, won the December Plate in fine style, giving his trainer his first winner for many seasons.

Quitch's victory in the Stockton Plate was the best performance of the afternoon. It was pleasing to see Messrs. Langley and Askuran's colours have a turn for this big combination has not had any outstanding success for quite a long time now.

In the Arab races, the new blood came off very well. Horses like Collingwood, Kowkab and Bairas should go right up to the top if they train on in the right way.

The December Plate—the affair of most moment on the card was disappointing from the point of view of punters. Maryland was made a strong favourite, but he could never get a clear run in the final stretch with the result that he had to rest content with second honours. The gelding was game to the end and he may atone for his failure before long. Mr Kazi's Lucky Lad was a sensational winner. He owed his victory to the vigorous handling he received from Corkill whom it is pleasing to note rode his first winner over the Bombay course. Sauce raced with resolution the finish finding her third in front of her stable companion Prey.

Greenhalgh's filly Georgina was quoted at short odds. She was never dangerous after the three-quarter stage, but a sprint event should not be beyond her capacity.

Green Islet upset the odds laid on the favourite Churchtown in the Wavertree Handicap. It was another exciting finish Green Islet's one stone advantage helping him to a short head victory. Mr. Heath's gelding likes a distance of ground and must be winning again. Churchtown is a smart brown gelding nicely bred, by Bachelor's Double—Brown Betty. The Kolhapur filly was hard tried here. A game youngster she was far from being disgraced. Wilmington—a four-year old chestnut gelding owned by Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and Shantidas Askuran showed good speed. He should vastly improve next time out.

A filly of nice appearance and fashionably bred Quitch won her first race in this country, beating a big field in hollow fashion in the Stockton Plate. Lilavati cut the pace but fell away after five furlongs and then Quitch went on to win as she liked. Ulster Lad raced generously for Purtoosingh, showing much of his old speed and Lady Junior improved on a previous run on finishing a fair third. Riverine and Crushed Glass could not do it under the weight they were asked to carry.

Poorly supported in a big field, Mashur out-pointed his rivals in the Byculla Plate. He had splendid assistance from Burn with the result that he scored quite comfortably at expense of Mahmood and Cardiff. Mahmood stupped very fit. He should pick up a race before the season is far advanced. Bucknell was set too hard a task here with 8-5 in the saddle though he was always among first half dozen runners. We thought he was badly handicapped. A newly promoted youngster cannot be expected to give away weight to a decent lot of youngsters. Mashur, it will be remembered, placed third behind Mikado and Joyous in the Dealers' Plate last season when the time recorded was 1 minute 48 2/5 seconds.

The new-comer Collingwood easily accounted for his field in Division I of the Hamidan Plate. Only a three-year old he has a bright future before him, all going well with him. Khalil drove Nashat Beg into second place. This a horse that evidently requires strong handling for he galloped generously enough. Buckley had to use his whip to keep the favourite Moonfak in remunerative place. Carrying 9-0 Bairaq, a well proportioned grey, raced in the front line until a quarter of a mile from home. He is another promising newly landed.

The second division also fell to a newly imported horse. Piloted by Perkins and conceding weight all round. Mr. Bassam's Kowkab got home by the shortest of mar-

(Continued in Col. 4.)

A SURE GUIDE TO SUCCESS IN RACES

RACING NUMEROLOGY.

A Standard Book of the Science of Numbers applied to Horse Racing. Workable anywhere without any knowledge of Astrology. Can find only One or Two Horses in each Race. Price Rs. 10 only. Apply to, THE AUTHOR, RACING NUMEROLOGY, Post Box No 997, Bombay.

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, DISCOVERER OF THE NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., (Dept. C252) 118/120. Fleet St., London, E. C. 4, enclosing 6d. in stamps to cover cost of Government Stamp duty, carriage and packing and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS'

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS,	Rs.	A.
1. Mysteries of Court of London, 17 vols.	17	0
2. Joseph Wilmott 8 vols.	5	0
3. Ellen Percy, 8 vols.	5	0
4. Mary Price, 8 vols.	5	0
5. The Rye House Plot, 4 vols.	3	0
6. Young Duchess, 4 vols.	3	0
7. Rosa Lambert, 4 vols.	3	0
8. Loves of the Harem, 4 vols.	3	0
9. Margaret, 4 vols.	3	0
10. The Massacre of Glencoe, 4 vols.	3	0
11. The Virgin's Kiss, 4 vols.	3	0
12. Canonbury House, 3 vols.	2	4
13. Mysteries of Old London, 3 vols.	2	4
14. Pope Joan, 3 vols.	1	12
15. Soldier's Wife, 2 vols.	1	8
16. May Middleton, 2 vols.	1	8
17. Faust 2 vols.	1	8
18. Robert Macaire, 2 vols.	1	4
19. Mary Stuart, 2 vols.	1	4
20. Seamstress	1	0
21. Grace Darling	0	12
22. Leila in 2 vols	1	8
23. Young Fisherman	0	10
24. Stories Told by A Gendarme	3	12
25. Mysteries of Paris by Eugene Sue	1	0

SUPERIOR WATCH CO.,
Post Box No. 167, MADRAS (E)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

To-day Reuter reported 7 points up to 3 points down in New York futures. The market was quiet and featureless. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 4 points higher.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 18th inst. as under :—

"Speculative selling absorbed by trade."

Messrs. M. and B. Stern's report :—

Note:—The Christmas and New York holidays in the Liverpool market will be as follows :—

Christmas :—Market will be closed on Friday and Saturday December 25th and 26th.

New Year: Market will be closed on Friday and Saturday 1st and 2nd January, 1926.

Although a slight upward reaction was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened at 2 p.m. at Rs. 2 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 355½ and improved by half a rupee on Jobbers buying; the rate throughout the day fluctuating between Rs. 355 and Rs. 356 finally closing at Rs. 355 1/4. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 355 3/4 and going down to Rs. 355 on Jobbers selling closed at Rs. 355½. Japanese Houses were moderate buyers for Oomra.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 328 and immediately went down to Rs. 326½ on Commission and Japanese Houses selling Since then the rate gradually improved to Rs. 329 on Shroffs buying the market finally closing at Rs. 328 1/4. Whilst Oomra March after having opened at Rs. 330 and declined to Rs. 328½ on Commission Houses selling, but again recovered to Rs. 330 on general buying, the rate eventually closing at Rs. 329 1/4. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 283½ and Rs. 287½ respectively.

Our market for ready cotton had an easier feeling yesterday, Exporters being moderate buyers for nice qualities at lower rates.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations at 6 p.m.

Bombay, Dec. 18

Fully good Broach A/M 355 1/2
Fully good Bengal D/J 283 1/2
Fully good Bengal March 287
Fine Oomra D/J 328 1/2
Fine Oomra March 329 1/2

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

	Ready	Jan New.
Bengal Superfine M G	315	.....
Bengal Fine M G	300	295
Bengal F G M G	290	285
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	300	295
—Do—F G M G	290	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	340/70	355
Nagpur Fine M G	340/70	355
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/60	345
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/60	345
Khamgaon Fine M.G.	325/50	345
Amraoti Fine M.G.	330/60	337
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	330/60	337
Mulkapur Fine M G	320/40	327
Khandesh Fine M G	320/40	327
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	...
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S G	350	.....
Coompta M.G.	360/70	...
Westerns M. G.	320	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	360	.....
Cambodia M G	410/15	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 18th December 1925.

	Bales.
Cotton	22469
	Cwts.
Wheat	7805
Linseed	347
Rape, etc.	99
Gingellyseed	651
Poppyseed	273
Groundnuts	14343
Castorseed	3027
Rice	55373
Myrabollams	1613
Cottonseed	15468
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3077
Juwar	2245
Masur	Nil
Barley	269
Bajri	876
	Tons.
Coal	3021

FREIGHT OF COAL

London, Dec. 19.

Cardiff to Bombay 13

BARLEY

London, Dec. 19.

Karachi Barley nominal.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	4,344	97,783	27,847
Central India	2,302	69,518	7,520
Barsi and Nagar	1,301	35,097	15,879
Hyderabad-Gaorani	98	17,038	4,706
Berar	3,338	88,340	83,921
Central Provinces	1,932	40,497	43,768
Total Oomras	14,220	3,16,273	1,83,641
Dhollera	2,613	48,784	13 565
N.-W. Provinces	1,237	1,04044	66,334
Kajputana	227	23,35	7,2 4
Sind-Punjab	2751	59079	75507
Broach	—	1	252
Coompta & Dharwar	...	12,04,9	8 412
Westerns-Northerns	104	6651	6 251
Cocoanada	—	1,489	803
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	6,411	4,291
Persian	5	1,059	625
American	5	135	6,2.7
Egyptian and African	567	27,222	10 314
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	—	352	3,485
Total	22,569	6,4",578	3,55,3 2

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	yesterday	1st Sept. to 17th Dec This year.	Last year
Europe	4,452	1,16,574	61,342
Japan & China	13,400	1,79,102	2,36,2,5
Coast Ports	—	7,601	5,739
Upcountry by Rail.	—	3,383	7,155
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	66,347	21 854
Total	17,852	3,73,002	3 32,385

COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 300 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 10 bales.
Universal Standard 9.83 limited request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 17.15

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

January	9.58+.02
March	9.62+.03
May	9.65+.02
July	9.62 unchanged
October	9.48+.02

EGYPTIANS

July	16.35+.20
November	16.75+.25

LONDON

Bengium	106.98
Athens	380.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

December	16.21—.04
January	15.96—.04
February	15.93—.04
March	15.90—.05
April	15.95 unchanged
May	16.00—.05
June	16.05—.05
July	16.05—.10
August	16.10—.10
September	16.35 unchanged
October	16.50—.10
November	16.45—.05

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

December	9.56 unchanged
January	9.56 unchanged
February	9.55 unchanged
March	9.59 unchanged
April	9.58 unchanged
May	9.62—.01
June	9.60—.01
July	9.61—.01
August	9.53—.01
September	9.52 unchanged
October	9.46 unchanged
November	9.40—.01
December	9.30—.09

Tone :—Quite.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Dec. 19.

Total Sight 10,885,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 381,000 bales.,
East Indian Visible Supply 88,000 bales.
American Visible Supply 5,347,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 325,000 bales.
Total Sales 32,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 400 bales.
East Indian Stock 19,000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 2,000 bales
East Indian Imports 1,000 bales
American Afloat 314,000 bales
East Indian Afloat 12,000 bales
Total Afloat 419,000 bales.
Taking of the world Spinners of American cotton 487,000 bales.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

Scinds, "Good"	6.85
Scinde "Fully Good"	7.25
Scinde "Fine"	7.65
Bengal "Good"	6.95
Bengal "Fully Good"	7.35
Bengal "Fine"	7.75
Oomra, "Good"	7.55
Oomra, "Fully Good"	7.95
Oomra "Fine"	8.35
Broach, "Good"	8.05
Broach, "Fully Good"	8.45
Broach, "Fine"	8.85

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 19.

COTTON :—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 37.000
Futures at New York—

January	18.60+.01
March	18.84 unchanged
May	18.53—.07
July	18.22 unchanged

Spot Cotton at New York 19.40 unchanged
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 18.83+.06
Futures at New Orleans—

January	18.56+.03
March	18.27+.01

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 17 1/8
Demand Bills 4.84.75
Foreign Mined 69.

CLOSING PRICES AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 19.

Futures at New York—

January	18.60+.01
March	18.84 unchanged
May	18.53—.07
July	18.22 unchanged

Liverpool, Dec. 19.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

January	9.56 unchanged
March	9.59 unchanged
May	9.62—.01
July	9.61—.01

WHEAT

London, Dec. 19.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Dec./Jan. value 08/6
Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Jan./Feb. value 60.
Tone :—Quiet and lower owing to larger world's shipments lower America.
Wheat Afloat to U. K. 1,670,000 quarters
Australian Dec./Jan sellers 50
Tone :— Steady

SEEDS

London, Dec. 19.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Dec/Jan. sellers £17 3/4
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan./Feb. buyers £16 3/4
Tone :—Shippers rather cheaper.
Cottonseed Bombay New Crop Dec./Jan. sellers £8 1/8
Castorseed Bombay Dec./Jan. sellers £19
Linseed Bombay Dec./Jan. nominal £21 1/8
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton D/J sellers £21 1/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton D/J sellers £20 1/4
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton nominal.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton D/J nominal £20 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed :—Slow
Yellow Cawnpore D/J sellers £23 1/4

SUGAR MARKET.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

Ready Prices have improved by about 2 annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing Price-levels. Our Forward Market has also slightly improved by about a pence or two in Java Forward Prices and of about 1d. and 3d. in Dec. and Jan.-Feb.-March Shipment Prices for B. R. B. Beet Sugar.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day :—

Fine White Java Sugar :—
Ready Rs. 15/12 per Cwt.
Shipment Nov. Sh. 15/8 per Cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Dec. Sh. 15/3 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March 15 Sh. per Cwt F.B.H.

New Crop Java Sugar :—
Shipment Dec. Sh. 15/1 per Cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-March Sh. 14/11 per Cwt. F.B.H.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Dec. 19.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 16
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 14/9
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay July/Sept. sellers 14/11½
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi July/Sept. sellers 15/0¼
Tone :—Holders firm not much demand.
Cuban Sugar Nov./Dec. sellers 11/3

RUBBER

London, Dec. 19.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan./Feb. 50.
Tone :—Dull
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec. sellers 46
Tone :—Very irregular—Moderate business.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets Dec. paid sellers 46

BEETSUGAR CROP

London, Dec. 19.

Doctor Mikusch estimates total European Beetsugar Crop :—7,576,000 tons.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

B_2 C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A 1/6 15/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 970
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A Frcs. 985
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 970

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 118 1/2
Bank's buying 60 d/st D P Rs. 114 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 209.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW. YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs 273.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 128.60
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.12.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

ZONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady dull.

London, Dec. 19.

Tele. Transfers £6 3/16 steady
Bar Gold 4.4.11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 3/4 quiet.

London, Dec. 19.

Warsaw 48.00 sellers
Consols 2½ per cent 125.50
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/4
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet
Interest day to day loans 3 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3rd instant.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
American Dollars	27⅜
Hongkong Dillars	160
Shanghai	209
Singapore	156½

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

3 months 4 7/8 per cent.
6 months 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 1/4 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market :—Steady.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5.0
Sovereigns Forward 13-5.3
National Bank Bar Gold 21-6.6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-2-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-9
Bar Silver ready Rs. 71-14-0
Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-10-0
Bar Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-6-0

London, Dec. 18.

Bar gold ready sh. 84 11 1/2
Silver ready d. 31-13
Silver forward d. 31-13
TONE OF SILVER—
Firm. China bought. Sellers scare, China was a large buyer at tower rate.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, Dec. 19.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £85 3/4 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 7/16 unchanged
Conversion Loan £75 1/8 unchanged
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100½ unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104½ unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent £54 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51 unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 3/8 unchanged.
Govt. Securities £57 3/8 unchanged.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Ready :—21/3/6.
Vaida Posh :—Opening 21/3/9 Lowest 21/3/9 Highest 21/3/9 At 6 p.m. 21/3/9.
Vaida Maha :—Opening 21/3/9 Lowest 21/3/9 Highest 21/3/9 At 6 p.m. 21/3/9
Vaida Fagan :—Opening 21/4/3 Lowest 21/4/3 Highest 21/4/3 At 6 p.m. 21/4/3.
Teji Mandi :—
Vaida Posh :—Opening 0/2/0
Vaida Maha :—Opening 0/3/6
Tone.—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

Ready :—71/11/6.
Vaida Posh :—Opening 71/12 Lowest 71/10 Highest 71/13 At 6 p.m. 71/10
Vaida Maha :—Opening 71/8 Lowest 71/5 Highest 71/9 At 6 p.m. 71/5
Vaida Fagan :—Opening 71/4 Lowest 71/1 Highest 71/5 At 6 p.m. 71
Teji Mandi :—
Vaida Posh :—Opening 10
Vaida Maha :—Opening 1/2
Tone.—Market steady.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs a.
Bank of India	50	3	70
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	77
Imperial	500	40	1465
Imperial Contributory	½125	10	380
Union	75	—	3 6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi.	10	—	10 4
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32 8
Indian Cement O.	350	—	31 8
Katni Cement O.	100	..	35
Katni Cement D.	40	—	100
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.o.	815
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.o.	109
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	75
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	78
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	86 8
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	157
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	617 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c	65
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	120
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205
Scindia Steam	30		8 9
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		522 8
Andhra Valley P.	1000	—	902 8
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	101 4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	885
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	910
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74
Surat Electricity	100	—	57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	355
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	500
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	945
Indian Cotton	125	20	215
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	200 xD
New Berar	500	80	855
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	550
New Prince of Wales	500	61	730
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630 +D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	147 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	7
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	402 8
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	106 4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12 0
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	41
British Burma Petroleum	100		5 8
	Sh. 8	—	
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100		175
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	315
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	620
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	—	89
Tata Iron Pref.	100	—	24
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	45
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	14
Thacker	50	—	150
Telephone	50	1	20
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500
Jupiter	15	..	4 4
New India	25	1-0	12 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	810
Vulcan	10	—	2
MILLS			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	9 8
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	850
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	340
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	843 12
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	20
Century	100	20	410
Central India O.	100	16	457 8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	402 8
Ceylon	100	—	50
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	128 12
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	197 8
Currimbhoy	250	—	335
David	500	—	370
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	100
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2035
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	130
Mysore	50	5	123 12
New City of Bombay	100	10	220
New Great Eastern	200	10y	298 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	456 4
Pheonix	100	15	452 8
Planet	100	—	11 8
Premier	100	—	48 12
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	20
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Sholapur	1,000	250	xd 7300
Simplex	250	—	155
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	47 8
Standard	500	100	1200
Swadeshi	100	18	445
Swan	100	50	150
Tata Mill O.	500	..	70
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1825
Vishnu P.	500	35	550
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	530
Dawn	250	40	625
Diamond O.	100	—	5
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	1—0—0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	260
Edward Sassoon	200	—	156 4
Elphinstone O.	100	—	29 6
Emperor Edward	500	..	300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	835
Finlay	100	20	123 12
Framjee Petit	1000	—	550
Globe	100	..	40
Gokak	100	7	120
Gold Mohur	100	..	14
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1110
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	208 12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	396 4
Indian Woollen	50	—	2
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	90
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	105
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	..	850
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4725
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	27 8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	124 4
Madras United	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2100
Mathradas	100	—	120

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 19.

Ahmedabad	390
Bombay Cotton	340
Bombay Dyeing	840, 850, 838-12, 843-12
Century	402-8, 411-4, 402-8-410
Central India	453-12, 460, 453-12, 457-8
Colaba Land	128-8, 128-12, 128-8, 128-12
Orescent	197--
Edward Sassoon	156-4
Fazulbhoy	831-4, 838-12, 831-4, 835
Finlay	121-4
Globe	40
Gokak	120
Indian Bleaching	208-12
Indore Malwa	397-4, 397-8, 391-4, 396-4
Kohinoor	850
Madhowjee	121-4
Mathuradas	120
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	123-12
New Great	291-4, 300, 290, 298-12
Pabaney	290
Pearl	453-12, 460, 453-12, 456-4
Phoenix	451-4
Simplex	150, 158-4 150, 155
Swadeshi	440, 446-4, 440, 445
Swan Mills	150
Tata Mill	70

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	147-8
Bombay Steam	120
" Tram Co., Ord	101-14, 102-8, 101-4 101-4
Bundi Cement	10-4
Indian Cement	31-8
Central India Mining	32-8
Katni Cement Ord.	35
Shivrajpur	50-8
Tata Hydro	881-4, 886-4, 881-9, 885
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/5	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ½ to 2,		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	½	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		62 0 0
Panchteka Joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 8 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 8 0
Roger Brass, metal ½ to 1		56 0 0
" " 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0

METALS

London, Dec. 19.

English best Selected Copper £64
Standard Copper G. M. B. £60 1/8
Copper Braziers £75½
Yellow Metal £70
Hard Spelter £32 3/4
Corrugated £16 5/8

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

	Per lb.	Rs a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 10 9
Do	No 80 1/4	0 12 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 11 0
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 10 9
David	No. 10 1/2	0 10 9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 10 6
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 11 0
Sattara	No. 12 1/2	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 6
Light-House	No. 6½	0 9 9
Japan	No. 40.1	1 3 9
Japan	No. 42-2	1 5 6
Japan	No. 30	0 14 3
Japan	No. 32	1 1 3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 19.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/11
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/14.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/13.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/10
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105.
6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/14.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market Quiet.

SHARES

London, Dec. 19

Hongkong Bank £120½
Chartered Bank £21
National Bank £46 1/4
P. and O. Bank £8 7/8
Eastern Bank £6

MR JADHAV'S HYMN OF HATE

TIRADE AGAINST BRAHMINS.

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S "SYMPATHY."

MADRAS, Dec. 19.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister for Education in Government of Bombay, President-elect of the 9th session of the Non-Brahmin Confederation arrived in Madras this morning by the Bombay mail. There was a huge crowd present both at the Central Station and Basin Bridge Junction.—A. P.

The ninth non-Brahmin Federation commenced its session in Madras this evening at 5 p.m. under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education, Bombay.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister if Education, Bombay, presiding over the ninth session of the Non-Brahmin Federation held in Madras on Saturday, delivered a lengthy speech in the course of which, after referring to the deaths of the Queen Mother Alexandra, Sir P. Thyagraya Chetty and Dewan Bahadur Swami Kannu Pillay, he proceeded to refer to the passing away of Desbandhu Das as follows:—

Although I could not see eye to eye with him in politics one has ti acknowledge that he was a great man. His sacrifices in the cause of the country are well known and highly appreciated on all hands. He was a great non-Brahmin who was just beginning to realise the tyranny of the sacerdotal class. He was gradually being convinced that the religious slavery that was imposed upon the Non-Brahmin Communities was responsible for the downfall of the Hindus and led to minute divisions and sub-divisions called castes and sub-castes which made the invasion of foreigners for thousands of years possible and successful. Had he lived long I feel no doubt that he would have openly joined the ranks of those whi are struggling to remove the fetters which are hampering the progress of the Non-Brahmins who constitute the majority of the Indian Nation.

I may mention here that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson takes a very keen interest in the Non-Brahmin Movement. He realises how it stands for real democracy and how the Party is the People's Party who are fighting the cause of the downtrodden masses. He has been watching the growth of our movement not only in his Presidency but also in the Sister Provinces —the C. P. and Berar and Madras. Last year he permitted me to go to Berar to start the Non-Brahmin Movement there which was, upto that time, looked upon as their close preserve by the Brahmins. The Central Provinces Legislative Council was considered as the strongest fort of Swarajism and was exultantly pointed out by the Swarajists all over India as a model worthy of imitation by the other Provinces, who were exhorted to secure as strong majorities in the Legislative Council by paralysing Government and bring them to their knees.

WEAKSPOT OF SWARAJISTS.

The Non-Brahmins of Berar and C. P. and also of the Bombay Deccan know wherein the strength of Swarajism lay and what was the weakest spot in their armour. Whatever Swarajism may stand for in other parts of Northern India, Swarajism is synonymous with Brahminism in the Maratha speaking districts of C. P. and in Berar. The Brahmin politicians of the Deccan and Karnatak and also of the Madras Presidency are wearing the cloak of Swarajism to hide their inner selfish motives as they expect that it will help them to preserve their vested rights, privileves and monopolies.

As in Madras and Maharashtra the conditions in Berar gave fair promise of success to the Non-Brahmin Movement. In Berar Brahmin despotism was very strongly resented, Braumin selfishness and callousness was very severely condemned and Brahmin pretensions to arrogant superiority were deeply detested. The soil was thus ready to receive the seed of the Non-Brahmin Movement which was sown under very good auspices. This good soil was worked by earnest and staunch workers and abundant moisture was provided by Swarajist leaders like Dr. Munje and his lieutenants who flocked to the Conference almost uninvited and practised all their tricks to smother the movement. Villification, slander and misrepresentation were tried to the utmost not only at the meeting, but after it dispersed and are being tried even now. Some of them are suspected to have gone even so far as to encourage and practice open violence and secret assassination. One zealous Non-Brahmin Officer was murderously attacked in the dusk of the evening and had almost lost his life. Mr. Amritkar himself very narrowly escaped. This unscrupulous conduct of the enemies of the Non-Brahmin Movement did not fail to bring about a revulsion of feeling against the Swarajists who are steadily losing ground there.. All decent people are getting disgusted with such Brahmin tricks and their questionable policy and are joining the Non-Brahmin Movement in large numbers. This has emboldened the Non-Brahmin leaders to hold the second session of the Congress at Amraoti where so many of us will be going.

The Swaraj Party at Nagpur has been really frightened by the success of the Non-Brahmin Movement and they apprehend a great reduction in their numbers at the next election. They fear that they will not be allowed to play their favourite game of indiscriminate opposition and know that they may not get the monopoly of ministerial offices. They are therefore eager to make hay while the sun shines and are ready to persue the policy of responsive co-operation. In other words they say that they will accept Ministerships if offered. This fear of the Non-Brahmins it at the bottom of the Swarajists defection in the C. P. and Berar. The Swarajists of Bombay have openly admitted that but for the Non-Brahmin Party they would have been able to paralyse Government business in the Council. In order to damn the Non-Brahmin Party the Bombay Swarajists have been doing their worst in their press and on public platforms by misrepresenting and condemning us and in the Councils they have observed the vow of silence. But in Bombay too the Brahmin Swarajists are alarmed at the results of the Local Board and Municipal elections and apprehend that their number will be reduced. They see the futility of obstruction and realise the importance of holding ministerial offices. They have therefore changed their policy of obstruction and of refusing to hold office; and are now proclaiming their desire to accept responsibility. This welcome change in their attitude is due I may assert to the work of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Council and to their growing strength in the districts.

The tactics of the Swarajists of Madras are naturally different from those of their brethern in Bombay and C. P. The Madras Swarajists cannot expect to get into office and therefore they are sure to condemn taking office as unworthy of their creed. I am reminded of the fox who condemned as sour the grapes he could not reach.

BRAHMIN ARROGANCE.

The sacerdotal arrogance of the Brahmin Community is resented in all parts of India. I have alluded to the bitter words against the Brahmins used by the late Deshbandu Chittaranjan Dass. Another great Bengali Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray has frequently given expression to his feelings of indignation against the supercilious treatment given by the mouth born community to all others. Lala Lajpatrai too condemns the Brahmin insolence. The whole of the Southern India including the Bombay Deccan is up against them. The Brahmin-Non-Brahmin question is thus an All-India question. And the All-India Movement inaugurated last year at Belgaum by my friend Ramswami was not even a day too early.

Mr. Jadhav then proceeded to examine the origin of the exclusiveness of the Brahmin. The first step was the withholding of the knowledge of the scriptures from all Non-Brahmin classes. But the process of excluding the Non-Brahmins from the advantages of education did not stop with religious lore alone. Secular education too, he said, came to be discouraged and the majority of the Non-Brahmins were in a few years reduced to the condition of illiteracy who became dependent upon the learned Brahmin of the village for every sort of advice and guidance. This ignorance gave rise to numerable factions and castes and sub-castes and the Non-Brahmin soon became divided and sub-divided as ideas of superiority and inferiority were encouraged by their guides for purposes of their own. A large body of the lower strata was declared untouchable and unapproachable while the more powerful families had to be treated with certain amount of consideration.

The Brahmins assumed the roll of Bhudeva or Gods on Earth and became the defacto authority not only in religious but also in secular matters. As repositories of secular learning all the services and posts of importance fell in their hands and although the reigning family and the fighting classes belonged to the Non-Brahmins the real power came to be centred in Brahmin hands. The Non-Brahmins thus became gradually reduced to the position of serfs and slaves

Suffice it to say that the Brahmins framed such laws and set up such ritual and practices as would not only ensure the complete subjugation of the Non-Brahmin but keep them in dependence for ever

But the system to enslave others was also working disastrously among the Brahmins themselves. They had made birth as the sole basis for their superiority over others and worth did not occupy even the second place. There was therefore no incentive amongst them to work and learning declined. Slave mentality was the result and India fell an easy prey to Foreign conquest. People after people poured in different Provinces of India and subjugated vast tracts .The Indians could not drive them away. The Musalmans, the Portuguese, the French and the English are the most recent ones who came and stayed.

PESHWA DOMINATION.

Mr. Jadhav then went on to refer to the rise of the Marathas under Shivaji, which was however, followed by Brahmin domination under the Peshwas. He then referred to the movement against Brahmin supremacy set on foot by Jotira Fulay, the founder of the Satya Shodak Samaj.

After referring to the vicissitudes of the Non-Brahmin Movement in different parts of the country, Mr. Jadhav said:—

The Brahmin-Non-Brahmin question is acute in the Districts to the South of the Vindhya Mountains. The Districts to the North of that Mountain are quite indifferent to it as the Brahmins there are not monopolising every advantageous situation to the exclusion of the Non-Brahmin Communities. In the Province of Sind the Brahmin is the really backward Community. In Gujarat his business is to cook and to provide drinking water. So the question is confined to the Districts in which Marathi and Canarese languages are spoken. The members from other districts do not understand our difficulties and in the beginning of the Reformed Councils not only they did not support us, but actually opposed us. They have now begun to understand that our grievances are real and that our complaints deserve serious consideration.

The Non-Brahmin Party is Madras as well as in Bombay has to fight against the vested interests of Brahminsm. The sole aim of the Brahmin is to keep up his position in religious as well as in secular matters. He is ready to change his politics as the exigencies of the occasion may demand, but his goal is always the same. In recent years he had been a non-co-operator i.e\ a follower of Mahatma Gandhi. At that time he vociferously preached the boycott of the Councils and declared that the Government of India Act was a sham. He found that his preaching had no effect on the Non-Brahmin Party and that they went on their course and that he the Brahmin., was losing his ground. So he very readily accepted the lead of Desbandhu Das and proclaimed that he would enter the Councils in order to wreck them and thus destroy dyarchy and hasten the advent of Swarajya. Seeing that this too did not improve the position he is now bent upon changing the policy of the Swarajya Party. He is at this time ready to accept office and work up the Reforms. He is now crying hoarse in Bombay over responsive co-operation. He is shrewd enough to impose upon a few Non-Brahmins who are carried away by their high principles. The Brahmin will generally talk from a very high pedestal and never lay bare his inner motives; and in this way he deceives the unwarry. But past bitter experience ought to teach us that the real motives of the ordinary Brahmin poitician are to aggrandise his community at the sacrifie of everything else. I know that there are some good Brahmins but their number is so very small that it is very difficult for an average Non-Brahmin to separate the real thing from the dress.

The strong weapon of the Brahmin is misrepresentation many a time deliberately practised. "Slander boldly something always sticks" is his motto. Re will repeat his accusations and misrepresentations even though he be often exposed.

The Brahmin Swarajists are past masters in the art of job-hunting, but when they find that the Non-Brahmins also want to have their share they have been condemning the Party for aspiring to get what they already are in possession of.

Another charge that is brought against the Non-Brahmins is that they indiscriminitely support Government. This is an utterly false charge and the Brahmin Swarajists know that it is unteue. They will have to admit that whenever the Non-Bsahmins voted against Government the latter was defeated. And whenever the Non-Brahmins supported Government the Swarajists were defeated. The Non-Brahmins followed the real liberal policy of supporting Government whenever the cause of the people was going to be advanced and opposing Government when it was necessary. By the efforts of these handful members of the Non-Brahmin Party many grievances have been redressed and oppressive measures repealed.

I shall now say a few words about the Hindu Mahasabha Movement. The leading Swarajists in Bombay held a session there a few days ago. Although the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President condemned caste and Brahmin arrogance, the Resolutions passed are very tame and are mere pious wishes expressed. The third days proceedings are condemned in the Press as being somewhat offensive to Mahomedans. The object of the Mahasabha is to organise the Hindus. But I humbly think that the organisation and unification is not possible unless the Brahmin is ready to come down from his arrogant position. Unfortunately the Brahmin of the Maharashtra who is taking a prominent part in the Hindu Mahasabha Movement is sure to try to use it for his own ends. That the force of some of the Resolutions was lost owing to amendments suggested by a leading Brahmin gentleman from Satara confirms me in my view that the Movement will be looked upon with a deal of suspicion by the Non-Brahmins in general. The Non-Brahmins will have to look well ahead before they plunge into this Movement The relations between the Mussalmans and Hindus in Maharashtra are particularly friendly. We have to try our best to preserve them if we can do so with honour. I cannot help condemning offensive language which the papers state was used against the Mahomedans.

The Non-Brahmin Movement is based upon liberal principles and to emphasise them you are calling your Federation—South Indian Liberal Federation. But the so-called Liberals of Poona do not look upon our Movement as liberal at all. In their recent Conferences at Poona presided over by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani no mention was made about the passing away of our grand old leader the late Sir P. Thyagraya Chetti. A resolution of condolence for the deaths of Mr. C. R. Das and of even less known Brahmins were passed, but according to the Poona Brahmins Sir Thyagraya was no liberal at all and was not even worthy of notice.

The Non-Brahmins of Bombay know full well the value of this liberalism which when scratched lays bare the Brahmin selfishness which lies under a very thin veneer of liberal platitudes. None of us therefore attended their Conference. The name was brought to the notice of the conveners of the Conference they had not the courtesy to express regret for the omission, but gave an explanation which was to say the least quite unsatisfactory. In Maharashtra Brahmin liberalism is not far removed from Brahmin Swarajism.

We the Non-Brahmins are the lovers of genuine Swaraj and all our efforts and our policy from the very inception of the movement have been directed to achieve Swaraj by constitutional means. The draft constitution of the South Indian Liberal Federation which will be submitted for your approval clearly states the objects of the Federation. The first and the most important of these is to obtain Swarajya for India as a component part of the British Empire at as early a date as possible by all peaceful and legitimate and constitutional means. We do want a real Swarajya on true democratic lines.

Our Party is the real People's Party and we are out to solve the problems of the advancement of the masses. We have therefore to watch the interests of the Indians not only within the boundaries of this country but also of Indians abroad. We know that our Indian brothern have gone to distant lands in search of employment. In some places they were welcome as long as their labour was needed for the development of the land there. But now such countries like South Africa are trying to drive our Indian brethern away by legislation which is intended to humiliate us in the eyes of the world. The rights that are given to the Japanese or the Chinese are denied to our Indian fellow countrymen. This is a great injustice and also a great insult to our Country. We shall have to condemn these attempts of South African Government and to urge upon the Government of India the need of supporting the claims of the Indians in Natal. A deputation headed by Dr. Rahim has recently come to this country. Let us wish them success in their Mission.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY'S JUBILEE.

CONTINGENT OF DELEGATES. EROM EUROPE.

A contingent of about 80 Theosophists arrived in Bombay yesterday by the s.s. "Pilsna" en route to Adyar, Madras to attend the Jubilee convention of the Theosophical Soceity which will be in session for a week commencing with the 24th inst. Among the arrivals are general secretaries of the branches of the society in Russia, German, France, England, Egypt and other western countries. The party left last night by a special train escourted by Dr. V. S. Trilokekar and about 50 other local Theosophists.

SENAE MEETING.

A meeting of the Senate was held on Saturday, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding.

Mr. K. B. Marzban's motion that the Senate approved of the appointment of Mr. R. T. Desai as full-time Secretary to the School-leaving Examination Board from January, 1, 1926, was, after a great deal of discussion, modified by Dr. Viega's amendment and referred back to the Syndicate for a full report about the qualifications of Mr. Desai.

On the motion of Dr. N. A. F. Moos the Senate adopted the following proposition:

(1) That 50 marks be assigned to College work both in Surveying and Drawing at the F. E. Examination; (2) that the marks assigned to the paper in Surveying at the S. E. (Civil) Examination be reduced from 150 to 100, (3) that Applied Mechanics and Calculus which form one subject at the S. E. Examination be split up into two separate subjects in each of which one paper of three hours will be set, each paper to carry a maximum of 100 marks instead of 75 as laid down in the regulations; and (4) that consequential alterations be made in the revised Engineering regulations and that the Examinations of 1926 and following years be conducted in accordance with the amended regulations.

On the motion of Mr. M. A. M. Khan the Senate decided to make Poona a centre for holding the first and second L.L.B. examinations from 1926.

Dr. Harold Mann moved a proposition for holding the practical portions of the Intermediate Examination is Science at the Mafussil centres (namely at Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi), provided there were at least 50 candidates to be examined in a subject at any of these centres. The proposition was agreed to.

On the motion of Dr. Mann, slightly amended by Mr. N. M. Shah, the Senate decided to hold the written tests in science subjects for the B. A. Honours and B. Sc. examination at Poona, Ahmedabad and Karachi

The Senate agreed, as moved by Dr. Mann, to increase the number of first year students admissible to the New Poona College to 300.

Dr. R. N. Ranina moved that the regulations for a university diploma in ophthalmology be adopted, Dr. Y. G. Nadgir moving an amendment that the regulation be brought into force from June 1926. As amended the proposition was agreed to.

The Senate accepted the offers of Rs. 10,000 from Dastur Khorshed Begum and of Rs. 15,000 from the executors of the late Mr. R. R. Desai for a scholarship and gold medal respectively.

OH ! FOR A LOCARNO !

WAR COULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Paris.—M. Briand explained the consequences of the Locarno agreement to the Foreign affairs and Army Commissions of the Chamber. He emphasised his conviction that a similar pact in 1914 would have prevented war.

Replying to a Communist M. Briand said that the Locarno agreement was in no way directed against Russia and added he would endeavour to reserve for Soviet-Russia a position in the League of Nations equivalent to other Powers.—Reuter.

SUCCESSFUL S. P. C. A. PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagoan Police Court before Mr. B. N. Gamadia, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Utamwala of the S. P. C. A charged Idoo a Mahomedan with ill-treating the fouls.

The evidence showed that the accused had jammed the fouls in four different baskets. Each basket accommodated 30 fouls while the accused had packed 50 in each basket. The fouls were brought from Allahabad to Bombay in this state and as a consequence one of the birds died on the way.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 3.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

JANUARY.

19th December, 1925.

Previous Closing Rate	18.59
To-day's Opening Rate	18.60
Difference	+01
To-day's Closing Rate	18.60
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horaby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

19th December, 1925

Previous Closing Rate	9.56
To-day's Opening Rate	9.58
Difference	+02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.56
Difference	Unchanged.

Sewri Closing Rate	355-4-0
Khandi Closing Rate	353-0-0
Khandi Cut	345-4-0

MR. GOSWAMI'S BAD EXPERIENCE.

EUROPEAN POLICE OFFICER'S IMPERTINENCE.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 18.

"The Viceroy cannot be a public nuisance." With these words Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami, M.L.A., referred to a most regrettable altercation he had with a European police officer at the railway station this morning. Mr. Goswami awaited the arrival of the South African Indian Deputation, but the Viceregal Special arrived earlier. Mr. Goswami along with Mrs. Sen Gupta, Mrs. Santosh Kumari Gupta, Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.L.A. and Babu Kiran Shanker Roy M.L.C. was standing on the opposite platform where the Viceregal Special halted two minutes before the arrival of the train. An European police officer came to Mr. Goswami and told him to leave the place. Mr. Goswami resisted. The European officer shouted saying that he was not prepared to argue with Mr. Goswami. He repeatedly urged him to quit the place. Mr. Goswami said a public man had the right to stand on the platform and the European officer should know that he (Mr. Goswami) was a man of position. Upon this the European officer grew infuriated and set a cordon of six police round the small gathering of Mrs. Sen Gupta, Mrs. Santosh Kumari Gupta, Mr. Tulshi Goswami, Mr. K. C. Neogy, Mr. Kiran Shanker Roy. One police official threatened: "Go away or you will be arrested." However the European officer after the departure of the Viceroy silently called back the police. Mr. Goswami, it is understood, will communicate on this affair with the authorities.

The Bombay mail conveying the South African Indian Deputation arrived late. Dr. Abdur Rahman at first shook hands with Mrs. Sen Gupta who communicated to him that her husband regretted his absence as he was away. The Deputation had a warm reception from leading Congressmen and a small coterie of South African Indian traders. The members of the deputation are staying at the Continental Hotel. Dr. Rahman spends a busy day to-day. The deputation will be received by the Viceroy to-morrow.

CABLE ITEMS

London.—An army order states that the officers who are on the Indian establishment of both the British and Indian services at the date of the Staff College entrance examination and who qualify but fail to obtain a nomination to Camberley will be eligible for a nomination to Quetta.—Reuter.

Rome, Dec. 8.—The Queen Mother spent a quiet night. The local symptoms have not changed and the temperature is high. The report that the King hastened to her bedside is incorrect.—Reuter.

London, Dec. 19.—Match between the Hibernians and Morton was postponed owing to snow and that between Cowdenbeath and Queen's Park was abandoned a quarter hour from finish owing to darkness the score then being Cowdenbeath two Queens Park one.—Reuter Special.

London.—It is understood that the Executive Committee of the Food Council has made a preliminary examination of the wholesale tea prices at the request of Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister.—Reuter's Special.

Moscow, Dec. 20.—The Foreign Commissariat has received the League Council's invitation asking Russia to participate in the preparatory committee for the Disarmament conference at Geneva in February.—Reuter.

Washington.—Mr. Tilson, introduced a substitute resolution to extend the proposed investigation to coffee, silk, nitrates, potash, quinine, iodine, tin, sisal, quicksilver and other raw materials. The House of Representatives promptly acted on Mr. Tilson's proposals and ordered that they should be given precedence in the legislative programme.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Tata Power Co., Ltd., at 3-0 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public Lecture by Mr. T. Johnston M.P. on "Labour Party and India", Servant of India Society's Hall Girgaum 6-30 p.m.

Labour Meeting at Jacob Circle, 9 p.m. Mr. T. Johnston, M.P., attending.

TUESDAY, December 22.

Labour Meeting, Damodher Thackersey Hall, Poibawdi, 6-30 p.m., Mr. T. Johnston, M.P., attending.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Dec. 21 (Mon.)	7h 7m.	6h 6m
Dec. 22 (Tues.)	7h 7m	6h 6m
Dec. 23 (Wed.)	7h 8m	6h 7m
Dec. 24 (Thu.)	7h. 8m.	6h. 7m.
Dec. 26 (Sat.)	7h. 9m.	6h. 9m.
Dec 25 (Fri.)	7h. 9m.	6h. 8m.
Dec. 27 (Sun.)	7h. 10m.	6h. 9m.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Mr. Tribhovandas Ranchordas Shroff, writes:—"I intend to stand as a candidate for the next General Municipal Election from C (Bhuleshwar) Ward."

COVERNTON MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will meet at the Elphinstone College to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to decide upon what form the proposed memorial to Principal A. L. Covernton should take.

TO-DAY'S RADIO CONCERT.

A concert programme of Vocal and Instrumental music arranged by Mr. Geo. E. Ash will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wave-length 387 Metres.

MR. JOHNSTON'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science Mr. Thomas Johnston, Labour M.P. for Dundee will deliver a public lecture on "Labour Party and India" to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m., at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRO. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) the 21st instant, at 6.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office to consider the following resolution passed by the Council on 19-12-25, viz.:—"Resolved that the 1926 Congress be invited to Bombay and that the invitation be withdrawn if any invitation is received from Assam."

HINDU QUANDRANGULAR CRICKETERS ENTERTAINED.

The Hindu team, which won the Blue Ribbon of the Bombay Presidency in the recent Quandrangular Cricket Tournament, was entertained on Friday night at the Ripon Theatre to a dramatic performance staged by the Parsi Imperial Dramatic Company. The play selected for the occasion was the well-known drama "Noore-Watan."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At the Annual Meeting of the Calcutta Historical Society general regret was expressed by members at the impending departure from India of Sir Evan Cotton under whose editorship the Society's journal "Bengal Past and Present" had been brought to its present standard. Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, Principal of the Hooghly College will take over the editorial charge of the Society's journal from next year.

Nomination papers for the vacancy caused by the resignation of U Kun in the Legislative Assembly filed by U Tok Kyi who was formerly a member of the Assembly and is the leader of the Burma Swaraj Party and by Mr. F. R. Bomanji, Barrister-at-law.—A. P.

Lahore, Dec. 19.—In connection with the 40th anniversary celebrations of the Anjman Himayat Islam, Lahore, which commences here to-morrow, a big procession of Muslims passed through decorated streets of Lahore followed by bands of young Muslim volunteers representing different local Islamia school.—A. P.

Patna.—A private member of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council has given notice of his intention to introduce a bill called the Bihar and Orissa Cattle Bill at the next session of the Council with the object of rectifying the existing defects in the legislation concerning the protection of cattle and the measures for cattle breeding.—A. P.

MR. HYDARI ON IDEALS OF EDUCATION.

LAHORE, Dec. 19.

The Convocation of the Punjab University was held to-day at the University Hall, Lahore. His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, Chancellor of the University, presided. After the Convocation was declared open the degree of Doctor of Literature, "Honoris Causa", was conferred on Sir John Maynard, Vice-Chancellor of the University. Degrees were then conferred on the successful graduates among whom were several ladies. Mr. Hydari of the Osmania University and Finance Member of the Nizam's Government, who had been specially invited to address the Convocation, then addressed the graduates on the ideals of University Education generally and the ideal which the Punjab University should place before it.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1925.

THE IMPERIALIST.

The South African Indian Deputation have seen the Viceroy and in their telegram to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu they state that his reply to them was as expected. The people of India will not find it difficult to interpret that telegram. We have read the Viceroy's speech over and over again in order to find in it some evidence to show that Lord Reading has adopted in this matter, in which the honour of India is involved, an attitude which the head of a truly national Government would have adopted; but we regret to observe that we failed to detect the slightest evidence of the kind. The expectation that Lord Reading would for once identify himself with the people of India in their wrongs and their aspiration was like hoping against hope. The fear, unfortunately, has come true and Lord Reading has maintained the inglorious reputation that he has earned during his viceroyalty of having done his best to advance every cause but that of India and her people. The reply reads more like an apology on behalf of the South African Government who are bent upon canvassing the material ruin and moral degradation of the Indian community and of the British Government who are cynically indifferent to the duty they owe to India, than an utterance worthy of a statesman sensitive to the humiliation that all India feels and confident of his ability to avert it. Lord Reading was gracious enough to assure the Deputation that they might count on his warm personal interest in their difficulties and "the sincere desire" of his Government to find a way to remedy those anxieties by which they were oppressed. "No course which can legitimately and constitutionally be taken", he told them, "will be left unexplored and all reasonable measures calculated to ameliorate the situation will be taken" But it "would be premature on my part to attempt to indicate the exact measures which we may adopt". Indians in South Africa have learnt to their bitter cost to what disastrous consequences this familiar invertebrate and pusillanimous policy of drift has led. The Deputation pointed out to Lord Reading how since he received a deputation of South African Indians supported by Indian leaders, in 1922, the position of Indians had gone from bad to worse and their recital of the oppressive and differential laws in operation to-day constitutes the most effective condemnation of the policy of making "representations" to which Lord Reading's Government have adhered without following it up with suitable action to bring home to the South African Government that India and those who arrogate to themselves the role of trusteeship of her people are determined to protect her nationals' interests.

Lord Reading is brave enough to say that he and his Government will not shrink from the duty of making representations to the South African Government. But they will stop at this as they have done hitherto and it is because the Government of South Africa know this that they are ruthlessly proceeding in their anti-Indian campaign heedless of past pledges and all considerations of justice and humanity. As if to encourage the South African Government in the recalcitrant and defiant attitude they have adopted, Lord Reading goes out of his way to declare that "the position of the South African Government must be respected and no claim must be sustained by us of a right to interfere in their domestic affairs." Could the cruel mockery of the sufferings of Indians in South Africa further go? It is amazing that a responsible head of a country, whose nationals are being deprived of their just rights in another country, should describe their efforts to maintain those rights as an interference with the domestic affairs of that country. Lord Reading could not have given a more unmistakable proof of the wide gulf that exists between him and his Government on the one hand and the people of India on the other. It is evidently nothing to him that the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill, which is the crowning inequity of the White man, is a violation of a solemn agreement—the Gandhi-Smuts agreement of 1914—that its object, in the words of the Deputation, "is to drive Indians into locations or areas reduce them to industrial serfs and thus ultimately hunt them out of South Africa." It is an outrage on the English language to characterise any organised and effective course of action to defeat this unholy object as "interference in the domestic affairs" of a country whose Government are unresponsive to the dictates of justice and fair-dealing. The meaning of Lord Reading's solicitude about the position of such a Government is clear. It is this that he and his Government do not feel the shame and humiliation of the position of Indians in South Africa so keenly as to make it clear to the South African Government that they will exhaust all possible resources at their command to secure the redress of the wrong and will not rest until they attain success.

The hypocritical cant about non-interference is only a plea to save the face of the British Government as the head of whose subordinate branch Lord Reading has always spoken. The truth of the matter is that the British Government are indifferent about the fate of Indians in South Africa. That indifference would be quickly transformed into indignant and effective action if instead of Indians any section of the British people were the aggrieved and wronged party. Besides from the strictly constitutional standpoint the theory of non-intervention is hardly sustainable For under the South African Act of Union measures affecting unrepresented peoples in South Africa such as the Indian community were subject to the approval of the British Government and the latter have on more occasions than one vetoed legislation passed by the South African Government. Again, if the British Government are powerless to protect the Indians in South Africa, where is the justification of their claim to be the trustees of the Indian people? That claim is advanced whenever India's demand to be mistress of her own house is to be denied and when no British or White interests are threatened, India is vouchsafed the proud privilege of being in a position of exercising "her right to make representations" direct to self-governing Dominion without the sanction to make those representations effective which only a self-governing country possesses. The explanation of the British Government's inaction is not that they are unable to prevent the outrage on justice and humanity being perpetrated in South Africa, but that they are unwilling to do so. That is also the plain meaning of Lord Reading's speech. He has spoken neither for nor on behalf of India but as the apologist of an imperialism which puts the self-regarding interests and the racial presumptions of the Whites in the first place and the honour and elementary rights of the coloured peoples in the second place. In the early days of the last War the late Mr. Wilson was too proud to fight; Lord Reading is too much of an imperialist to compromise the position of the South African Government even to save the honour of India of whose Government he is the head. The moral is clear. India must concentrate the energies of her people on the task of winning freedom which alone is the safeguard against the violation of her honour at home and abroad.

THE HYMN OF HATE.

The speech of the Hon. Mr. Jadhav as president of the non-Brahmin confederation betrays the tone of a man who, when intoxicated, swears he is sober; he is morbidly assertive without being fair either to himself or to others. His whole social and political outlook is blotted by one black apparition, namely, the Brahmin. "The sole aim of the Brahmin is to keep his position in religious as well as in secular matters. He is ready to change his politics as the exigencies of the occasion may demand, but his goal is always the same"—such is the opinion of Mr. Jadhav who does not ascribe a single virtue to his fantastic abomination of the Brahmin. It is said that once the conception of angels has emerged, it is essential to invent the devil, and we fear that in rigging up the claims of the non-Brahmins, Mr. Jadhav has been led into a frightful description of the Brahmin. To detect the fallacy of his black-and-white contrast, let us substitute the word "non-Brahmin" for "Brahmin" in a statement of Mr. Jadhav:—"He (the non-Brahmin) is ready to change his politics as the exigencies of the occasion may demand, but his goal is always the same". He meant the indictment for the Brahmin, but in alternative form it looks as no less applicable to non-Brahmins like Mr. Jadhav who act according to exigencies, the goal being always the same. The fact is that we cannot in politics indefinitely maintain the distinction between Brahmin and non-Brahmin, and it requires an exaggerated sense of social grievances to make one miss the greater degradation, social and economic, of foreign rule. In one of his wise observations towards the close of his life, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar said that the attainment of political equality between Europeans and Indians was very necessary to the disappearance of social barriers in India. The spirit that rebels against home-brahminism ought, if disinterested, to revolt against the implications of white brahminism. The official non-Brahmin is, however, reconciled to the common yoke while the driven team pulls in two directions. The aim of the non-Brahmin movement is to obtain equal opportunities of education, livelihood and public service for all, but in their fight they turn exclusively on the Brahmin who does not monopolise the real sources of power in British rule. Sir Leslie Wilson, like a good non-Brahmin, sent his minister to inaugurate the non-Brahmin movement in the Central Provinces, but the alliance of support throws the non-Brahmin too much on the bounty of the Government and disables him from joining hands with forward nationalists who work for political deliverance. Mr. Jadhav may hotly protest that the official non-Brahmin party has a free hand, but the conditions of existence reduces it into a satellite role. Lord Willingdon employed the non-Brahmins as a pro-official party while Sir Leslie Wilson has gone one better by deputing a minister to foment non-Brahmin faction in a neighbouring province. Whatever the non-Brahmins may think of themselves the facts indicate that the bureaucracy considers them a handy pawn against the claims of constitutional progress.

Mr. Jadhav's speech is, as a political contribution, valueless; as a reading of history it is unscientific. He says that through the machinations of the Brahmin education was discouraged and illiteracy fostered. When was this? Before the advent of British, every village had its school, and education was within the cheap reach of all; the tide of illiteracy set in through a period of neglect that synchronised with Company rule and its disguised extension. In the solidification of sub-castes the Brahmin was not wholly responsible and it is well-known that "superior" non-Brahmins have not carried on a propaganda of inter-dining and miscegenation with the panchamas. Mr. Jadhav's eye being on the Brahmin culprit, he could not observe the obvious omission. The Brahmin culprit has much to answer for, but he paved the way of the non-Brahmin by proving that in administrative capacity the Indian is as good as the European. He exploded the myth of racial efficiency, and he deserves the word of thanks grudged by Mr. Jadhav. In the evolution of caste, the tendency of the son following the craft of his father, played a part for which the designing Brahmin was not wholly responsible. Nor is the Brahmin to-day the supreme obstacle to the abolition of social differences. The whole of Hindu society should regard it as a common duty because the non-Brahmin with the caste-mark has not yet worked for equality within the non-Brahmin household. For that, the democratic movement for Swaraj ought to provide a platform whereon the lowliest citizen may assert his title to equal consideration. The Congress gives such a platform and it is a pity the non-Brahmins do not appear in larger number to exact their due in terms of democratic citizenship. They, however, prefer to wait for official favours and obey the behests of governors who know very well that there are as many Brahmin loyalists as non-Brahmin dependents on Government. That is why we cannot follow the generalisation of Mr. Jadhav that Swarajism is an infernal trick of the Brahmins and that the Swaraj party is a masquerade of Brahminism. In the clamour for responsive co-operation by certain Swarajists, Mr. Jadhav jealously detects a move to capture jobs, which is conceivably true. If the Swarajists keep out, they are denounced as destroyers, and if they go in, they are condemned as astute exponents of Brahminism—a dilemma on which Mr. Jadhav impales the responsive co-operationist!

If the speech of Mr. Jadhav fully represents the non-Brahmin, he appears to be a suspicious, disgruntled enthusiast for the spoils of loyalty. Social disabilities are converted into political terms while no place is given for a common endeavour to break the shackles of national subjection. We are not among those who hold that the non-Brahmin movement has been an unmitigated evil, but if it does not move forward, it is bound to be a drag on progress. So queer, indeed, is the non-Brahmin mentality that Mr. Jadhav imagines that if Mr. C. R. Das had lived long enough he would have veered into non-Brahminism. He was against all monopolies of power and he saw which monopoly required drastic opposition. By putting political opportunism before the liberation of poorer non-Brahmin castes among their own fold, the non-Brahmins are doing poor service to the country. Mr. Jadhav has no use for the Hindu Mahasabhas, which incidentally omitted at Bombay to pass a resolution in favour of the fusion of the main castes; that again was precisely an opportunity missed through the attitude of aloofness dear to Mr. Jadhav. We admit that "for the orderly progress of the country an admixture of castes is necessary". Why then do they maintain their own caste-distance instead of proclaiming the need on every open platform? In his description of the non-Brahmin policy in the Bombay Council, Mr. Jadhav deviated from the facts. He claims that the non-Brahmins followed the policy of supporting the Government in the practice of "real liberal principles." In many instances, from the Rent Act to the Horniman resolution, the Jadhav group gave an account of themselves hardly consistent with real liberal principles. They were far too prone to obey the influence that sent Mr. Jadhav to fish in the troubled waters of the Central Provinces. The non-Brahmin movement can save itself only though the accession in the party of non-Brahmin nationalists. Mr. Jadhav must have observed the streaks of that new day in the recent elections of the Madras Corporation.

Notes of the Day.

Future of Hedjaz.

With the fall of Medina, the last hope of Emir Ali was extinguished and it was only a question of a few days for his complete surrender to Ibn Saud to follow. The message from Cairo which we publish today marks the culmination of Ibn Saud's triumphant campaign in the Hedjaz. Emir Ali abdicated and in doing so has followed the example of his notorious father who was compelled to leave his "Kingdom" in October last year. The main object of Ibn Saud, namely, to rid the Hedjaz of the domination of the Sheriffian House, having now been achieved, it is now for him to demonstrate the genuineness of his claim that he launched upon his campaign with no other desire than to emancipate the Hedjaz from non-Muslim control and to secure the independence of the Arabs. As regards the control and administration of the Holy Places he has more than once proclaimed his intention to summon a congress of representatives of all Muslim countries and leave the decision into its hands. He must now lose no time in summoning such a Congress and, in order to assure the Muslim world that no non-Muslim Power will have a voice in the determination of this question he must also see that, as far as countries governed by non-Muslims are concerned, the representatives who attend this congress are selected not by their Governments but by the Muslim community itself. Next only in importance to the control of the Holy Places is the question of the political administration of the Hedjaz. That question, subject to the requirement of Islam, has to be settled in accordance with the wishes of the people of Hedjaz, if Ibn Saud's profession that he has no political ambitions in regard to the Hedjaz are sincere.

Rear-rank Europeans.

It is refreshing to note that Colonel Gidney in farewell mood is capable of giving sensible advice to his community. When the London Anglo-Indian Association wished the gallant defender of Anglo-Indian special privileges *bon voyage* home, to India, he had the good sense to remark that "Anglo-Indians must be prepared to take their stand as a coloured race and one of the peoples of India, and not as rear rank Europeans." We suppose Colonel Gidney has opened his eyes to the truth that it is better to sail under one's own colours. Or is it the case that his eyes have been opened for him by Englishmen friendly, of course, to Anglo-Indian aspirations so long as they mean trenching upon Indian rights, but very unfriendly to them when these aspirations are based upon the presumption that the Anglo-Indian is some kind of European. If Colonel Gidney has realised the futility of begging for admission even in the rear ranks of the white race, it is something gained, and his buttonholing crusade to England may be considered to have had a salutary effect upon him. This does not mean, however, that we have heard the last of the special privileges the Anglo-Indian claims. If the community is willing to cast in its lot with Indians, it can rest assured the latter will always accord it fair and generous treatment, but then the less we hear of special privileges claimed by its leaders the better for the cause of mutual understanding and co-operation between the Indian and the Anglo-Indian.

Suffering Orissa.

Unhappy Orissa has been for years a chronic sufferer from famines and pestilence. The recent floods, which have not yet completely subsided, have wrought havoc in several parts of the province, especially the district of Puri, and the people are fast losing their homes, their cattle and the little power of resistance left to them. Mr. C. F. Andrews visited the affected parts in October and we published a series of articles by him graphically but accurately describing the sufferings of the people. He pointed out how, in the villages which looked like islands in the flood water, the cattle were perishing, how weak and lifeless the children looked, with fear and wretchedness ever in their eyes, and how in village after village the women crouched in the corner of their huts with little clothing to cover their nakedness. He warned us in conclusion that severe famine would be inevitable in a very few months. The dreaded famine has come in all its hideousness and has severely affected large areas in the Puri district. A number of the leading citizens of Behar have sounded the note of alarm and have issued a touching appeal for immediate help from the people of Behar, adding: "We in Behar owe a duty to these our suffering brethren which we should regard it as a privilege to discharge." We feel confident that Bombay will share that duty and the privilege as it has consistently done in the past wheresoever in the country the distress might have been. We would specially appeal to the Bombay Branch of the Servants of India Society with its long experience of organising famine relief and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which has generously financed such relief before and has the advantage of a standing volunteer organisation under it to take a joint initiative in the matter. The All-India Cow Protection League and other humanitarian associations will also, we hope, co-operate whole-heartedly. It is a consolation, however melancholy, to make an effort to convert every heaven-sent calamity into a means of tightening the bonds of brotherhood.

Housing for Parsis.

The Katrak Parsi Colony at Karachi was opened by his Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson on Wednesday last, thanks to Khan Bahadur Kavasji Katrak whose generosity has enabled the Parsi Co-operative Housing Society of Karachi to construct five blocks of houses. The Parsis experienced great difficulty, even in pre-war days, in securing suitable residential quarters at moderate rents. That difficulty was aggravated by the outbreak of the war—as was the case in Bombay. Though something has been done by Karachi Parsis towards alleviating the acuteness of the housing problem, much remains to be done, specially for the poorest members of the community. Looking to the slowly but steadily increasing population of Parsis in Karachi and their residental requirements this colony will go a long way towards affording a much-needed relief to several families, though, as Sir Leslie Wilson pointed out, the economic rent of the new quarters "will be somewhat out of the reach of the poorer members" of the community. We hope to see many such blocks bulit by the Society, through the generosity of well-to-do Parsis.

TURKEY READY TO ACT

IN NATIONAL DEFENCE.

MOSUL AND TEWFIK BEY.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Paris.—Tewfik Rushdi Bey, interviewed by Reuter, said he could not forecast the decision of the Angora Assembly regarding the Mosul situation, which he described, was delicate and even critical. He emphasised Turkey's desire for peace, but Turkey, he said, though she abhorred war, would, if necessary, act in national defence.

Tewfik Rushdi Bey maintained that Turkey had made repeated overtures to Britain nor Turkey treated the Mosul question as a question of oil which Turkey had agreed to exploit by an international syndicate. He said that Mosul for Turkey was a question of national sovereignty. Turkey did not recognise Iraq as a state but only as "a geographical expression." Turkey had rejected arbitration because of an Article of the Lausanne Treaty which stated that nothing should be decided with regard to Mosul without Turkey's consent. He finally averred that the Nestorians had enrolled as soldiers on the British side and were naturally driven out when they invaded Turkish territory.—Reuter.

"A CRUEL INJUSTICE."

TURKISH PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Constantinople.—"While it does not change the situation it leaves the door open for unpleasant consequences"—sums up the newspaper comment on the League Council's Mosul decision which is deplored as a "cruel injustice."—Reuter.

JUBILATION IN IRAQ.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Bagdad.—A telegram from Masul states that the news of the League's decision was received everywhere with feelings of relief, and many houses displayed the Iraq flag. General opinion as the future of the city is now optimistic, and with the prospect of the city's remaining permanently Iraqi, business is already improving. Townspeople, last night, celebrated the League's decision with music and illuminations. In Baghdad, the decision did not cause great surprise, politicians declaring that the justice of Iraq's claims was so obvious that any other decision was impossible. Special editions of newspapers, however, were eagerly purchased and a few hours later, thousands of boy scouts paraded the streets shouting "Long Live Iraq", while Arab brass bands played the Iraq National Anthem, and as a compliment to the British ally rendered a creditable interpretation of "God Save the King."

King Feisul is delighted. He thinks there will be little difficulty for this country in negotiations for a 25 year treaty, or even longer, "provided that the dignity of the Iraq nation is preserved." He promissies great commercial developments as a result of security afforded by the Mosul decision including the possibility of a direct cross-Desert railway linking Baghdad with a Mediterranean port.—Reuter.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR STAYING AFTER 1928.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

A good understanding with Turkey and the ending of the Iraq mandate as two essentials of our policy and of peace in the Middle East are mentioned by the "Observer" which declares that neither oil in Mosul nor the supposed importance of Iraq as the air base on route to India justifies the British in staying in Iraq after 1928.—Reuter.

MR. AMERY ONGRATULATED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. Amery has received telegrams of thanks and congratulations from a number of local and religious authorities of Mosul and Iraq including the Mayor of Mosul in connection with the Mosul award.—Reuter.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

FOROOGHI APPOINTED PREMIER.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Teheran.—Forooghi, on being appointed Premier, introduced his Cabinet to the Meiliv. Forooghi will be the Premier, Mosharelmolk, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Feyat, Minister of Finance, Dadger, Minister of Home Affairs, Amir El Ashkar, Minister of War, Fatemi, Minister of Justice, Daver, Minister of Public Works, Asad Bakhtiari, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Yusuf Khan Moshar, Acting Minister of Education.

The Premier declared that the Cabinet would pursue the same policy as the former, but election for the next Mejlis would soon be held.—Reuter.

PERSIAN STATE APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 18

Teheran.—Mahmood Khan Jam has been appointed Director of Royal ceremonies, and Taimoortash, ex-Minister of Public Works has been appointed Minister of Royal Court. For the last three nights, illumination and celebration took place in the whole of Persia.—Reuter's Special.

SOVIET GOVT. & PERSIA.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Paris.—It is announced that the Soviet Government, which has just recognised the new regime in Persia, has decided to raise its legation at Teheran to an Embassy.—Reuter.

WHITES' TYRANNY IN SOUTH AFRICA

UNHOLY CAMPAIGN TO CRUSH INDIAN MANHOOD.

TOTAL EXTERMINATION AIMED AT.

VICEROY URGED TO APPEAL TO CROWN & LEAGUE TO INTERVENE.

LORD READING'S EVASIVE REPLY.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has received the following telegram from the South African Deputation from Calcutta on Saturday evening:

"We have placed our case forcefully before the Viceroy. His reply was as expected. We were well received by Calcutta on our arrival. Met Sir J. C. Bose. Arrangement is made to meet prominent Indians this afternoon at a function given by the Deputy Mayor. Paying respects to Dr. Tagore and Lord Sinha to-morrow. Progressing satisfactorily, but result depends on your efforts. Love from all."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Viceroy delivered a stunning speech to the Indian Deputation which virtually meant that he was not anxious to particifate in any act ve move against the anti-Indian legislation. While Indians are treated as helots elsewhere his sober speech indicating no specific action is insulting to Indian manhood. The Vicercy's open challenge that the Dominion of South Africa should be respected and must not be interfered in their internal affairs is a reminder to Indians that they can expect no justice from any one so long they do not raise the status of their own country. It is now left for the Indian National Congress to take a definite stand on the South African question. The Cawnpore Congress has made special arrangements to receive the South African Deputation and the delegates are confident that the Congress alone can remedy their grievances.

DEPUTATION'S ADDRESS.

The following is the address presented to H. E. the Viceroy, by the South African Indian Deputation yesterday at Calcutta:—

May It Please Your Excellency,

We, the undersigned, A. Abdurahman, J. W. Godfrey, Amod Bayat, Sorabjee Rustomjee, V. S. C. Pather, Bhawani Dayal, and A. A. Mirza, delegates of the South African Indian Congress, duly appointed at the Fifth Session held in Capetown on the 9th November, 1925, desire to thank Your Excellency for receiving the deputation, and respectfully beg to submit to you a short Statement of the present position of Indians in South Africa and of the effect of the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill on their future status.

Sir, you will, doubtless, recollect that you were pleased in March, 1922, to receive a deputation of South African Indians, supported by Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy and other prominent and influential leaders of Indian public opinion. That deputation not only placed before Your Excellency very fully the position of Indians as it existed then, but they also stated that, in the light of the sustained and irrational anti-Asiatic campaign in South Africa, the Indians viewed the future outlook with the gravest apprehension.

We feel assured that Your Excellency has since then watched with more than ordinary care the trend of South African legislation; that you are acquainted with and have viewed with disapprobation the promulgation of two Provincial Ordinances which quite recently deprived Indians of the Municipal and Township franchise in Natal, and the adoption of other Ordinances which place further restrictions on their trading and proprietary rights. Convinced that Your Excellency knows all this, and being aware that you have also kept in close touch with the South African Government, we feel that it would almost be an act of supererogation to restate the case of Indians as it exists to-day.

Nevertheless, Sir, permit us to summarise briefly our existing grievances. This will show up more glaringly the impossibility of Indians to survive and retain their manhood under any further imposition of restrictions, and moreover, it will emphasise more fully and clearly the dire effects on them of the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further Provision) Bill—the Bill which has given us, as a last resource, to seek your aid in the calamity which stares us in the face and which threatens to overwhelm the whole Indian Community. Briefly then the position is as follows:—

CAPE PROVINCE.

In the Cape Province there are approximately 8,000 Indians, who enjoy equality with other non-Europeans both the parliamentary and the municipal franchise. No restrictions have so far been placed upon them which do not also apply equally to other non-Europeans. They are still free to purchase fixed property, to trade and to reside where they choose; and, except that applications by them for permits to trade are frequently refused solely because the are Indians, as was pointed out by the Asiatic Inquiry Commission of 1921. we are glad to say Indians have no complaint to make either against Europeans in that Province or the Government.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

In the Orange Free State there are only about 200 Indians, who were allowed to enter that Province on the strict understanding that they remained in the domestic service of Europeans. Immigration on any other condition is strictly forbidden.

TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal has a population of approximately 12,000 Indians. They have never enjoyed either the parliamentary or the municipal franchise, and they are prohibited by Act 3 of 1885 and Act 37 of 1919 from acquiring immovable property. So far, however, there has been a little difficulty in obtaining trading licences. But in 1925 the Provincial Council passed the General Dealers Control Ordinance, which, according to the Administrator, is intended to regulate, control and restrict the granting of licences to Asiatics in future. The effect of the Ordinance has not yet been felt by the Indian Community. But in view of the manner in which a similar law is being administered in the Cape Province where the anti-Asiatic feeling is comparatively mild, we have no hesitation in predicting that very few or no new licences will be granted in future. Furthermore, the Ordinance has been made retrospective. All licences, therefore, issued since July, 1925, will in 1926 be regarded as new licences and will probably be refused when they come up for renewal, and in the case of refusal of new licences there is no right of appeal.

NATAL.

Natal has an Indian population of about 140,000 of whom a large proportion are born in the Country, being descendants of those who by their labour and industry transformed that Province from a wilderness into a garden. In the year 1896, Indians were deprived without the slightest justification of their Parliamentary Franchise, but no restriction was placed upon them with respect to the acquisition of fixed property or the right to trade and to reside where they chose. In 1908, however, the Natal Legislature passed two drastic measures: one was designed to stop the issue of new trading licences to Asiatic forthwith, and the other to prevent the renewal of existing licences after 1919. These measures, needless to say, did not receive the Imperial Government's assent, and the trading rights of Indians were left undisturbed.

Thus, Sir, when the deputation waited upon you in 1922, although Indians experienced some difficulty in obtaining new licences to trade, and despite the fact that they suffered many minor indignities as a result of vexatious and restrictive regulations then in operation, nevertheless, they still enjoyed the full municipal and township franchise equal with Europeans, and they still retained the right to own fixed property and to reside where they chose without let or hindrance.

Since then a change for the worse has taken place. Three Provincial Ordinances, the provisions of which are intended to be applied to the Indian Community almost exclusively, have received the assent of the Governor-General-in-Council, despite very strong protests against them. Two of these Ordinances, namely, the Boroughs Ordinance of 1924 and the Townships Franchise Amendment Ordinance, 1925, taken together, by one stroke of the pen, deprive all Indians of their municipal and township franchise right respectively although they possess the necessary qualifications, if their names are not already on the voters roll. By a further clause in the first of these Ordinances, Municipalities have the power to prohibit the ownership of occupation or both of unalienated municipal lands by persons of Asiatic descent. The third Ordinance, namely, the Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance, creates Boards whose duty it is to consider all applications for licences to trade. Against the decision of the Board in the case of new applications as well as applications for transfer from one premises to another, there is no right of appeal. As this Ordinance is specially designed to restrict trading by Asiatics, and as it is administsered in that spirit, it is not difficult for Your Excellency to conceive how Indians are suffering thereunder.

From this brief and consequently inadequate summary of the oppressive and differential laws in operation to-day in South Africa, it will be seen that further restrictions have been placed on Indians after the interview of 1922, and that the fears which Indians then entertained had been well founded. But, Sir, we are to have no respite, and once again we are confronted with an outlook that seems even darker and more dismal. As if the cumulative effect of the many irksome regulations, the indignities we suffer, the curtailment of our rights, the abridgement of our privileges—as if the cumulative effect of all these was not sufficient to crush the Indians in time, a section of Europeans are prosecuting their one-sided and unjust racial warfare with such intensity and vigour as to convince us that they will not halt until they reach a point just short of wholesale extermination of Indians.

PURE CLASS LEGISLATION.

In response to the clamorous demands of these racialists, the Union Government introduced last Session into Parliament, and have promised to place on the Statute Books during the forthcoming Session, what is known as the Areas Reservation and Immigration Restriction (Further Provision) Bill, which, as Your Excellency knows, is the primary, if not the sole cause, of our having been deputed to seek your aid in the hour of need.

The Bill on the face of it is pure "Class legislation." That it is intended to be administered solely against Indians, is quite clear from the fact that all other non-Europeans, namely, Cape coloureds, Natives, Malays, Mauritian Creoles, and St. Helenas are exempted frm its operation. Its object, as is plainly stated, is to drive Indians into locations or areas, reduce them to industrial serfs and thus ultimately hunt them out of South Africa. This is clear not only from the various sections of the Bill itself, but also from the speech of the Minister who, when introducing it into Parliament said: "That the Bill frankly starts from the general supposition that the Indian as a race in this Country is an alien element in the population, and that no solution of this question will be acceptable to the Cuntry unless it results in a very considerable reduction of the Indian population in this Country."

This principle of compulsory segregation for trading and residential purposes which is distinctly laid down in the Bill is one which the Indian Community cannot, nay, dare not accept. Your Excellency assured the deputation of 1922, that you also were opposed to the principle of segregation and you inspired the Indian Community in South Africa and the people of India with hope when you expressed yourself thus. "They (the Indian Government) are equally at one with you in the objection you take to the Commission's suggestion regarding voluntary segregation whether residential or comercial." It is not difficult, therefore, for Your Excellency to gauge the bitterness and intensity of the feeling in South Africa against this Bill.

We desire also to state that the conditions which prevail in "locations" in which Natives are compelled to live in many parts of the Union are appalling, due in every instance to the neglect on the part of Municipalities to supply and attend to the essential services requisite for a healthy and clean life. The Asiatic Inquiry Commission of 1921 reported against segregation as follows:—"We find ourselves wholly unable to support the policy of repression which was advocated by some of the witnesses. Indiscriminate segregation of Asiatics in locations and similar restrictive measures would result eventually in reducing them to helotry. Such measures apart from their injustice and inhumanity would degrade the Asiatic and react upon the European." Moreover the Bill is in violation of the spirit and intention of the Gandhi-Smuts Settlement; for it was understood that no further anti-Indian legislation would be imposed and that the then existing laws would be administered in a just manner with due regard to vested rights.

For these reasons alone the Indian Community cannot accept the Bill.

Furthermore, the tightening up of the Immigration laws, the interference with the trading rights, the new restrictions with regard to acquiring ownership of land and acquiring leases, and the utter disregard of vested rights,—all these taken together constitute such a formidable catalogue of new injustices that Indians are sure to be crushed under its weight. There is also no doubt that the clauses relating to the ownership of land, renewal of leases and trading rights will spell financial ruin to the Indian Community.

PROTEST BY INDIAN CONGRESS.

After the first Reading of the Bill, the Indian Community in the Union of South Africa through the South African Indian Congress passed the two following resolutions:—

1. That the South African Indian Congress in Conference views with alarm the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further provision) Bill, which is in violation of the 1914 Gandhi-Smuts agreement, and which has for its object the compulsory segregation of Indians, the deprivation of their proprietary rights and the ultimate elimination of the Indian Community as openly declared by the Minister of Interior, and begs to submit to the Government that on a matter of principle the Indian Community of South Africa opposes this Bill in toto.

2. That this Congress urges upon the Union Government to consent to a Round Table Conference of representatives of the Union and Imperial Governments, the representatives of India, the Indian Government and representatives of the South African Indian Congress to consider the whole position of the Indians here and arrive at an honourable settlement.

These resolutions were presented by a deputation to the Minister of Interior on the 16th November, 1925, who replied that he was not prepared to depart from the principles of the Bill; that as all political parties in the Union were unanimous on the Bill, he hoped to have it placed on the Statute Book and that he was unable to state what final view either the Union Government or Your Excellency's Government would take in regard to the Round Table Conference as the matter was under discussion.

Our object to-day is, therefore, to impress upon the Indian Government the urgency of securing the Union Government's consent to a Round Table Conference in terms of the resolution aforementioned.

We would point out that even if this Bill does not become law there still remain unsolved the question of Franchise Rights, Immigration, Education, Trading Licences etc., and these are questions that call for an early solution.

The Indian Community have at all times been law-abiding and are prepared even now to submit to any and all laws to which all other sections are made amenable. They have always been prepared to assist by every means to promote the welfare and progress of the Union.

A FINAL REQUEST.

We beg to place before Your Excellency our demands as law-abiding and respectful citizens of the Union and as South Africans, to restore to us in the Cape Province and Natal the political rights of which we have been deprived and to grant to us full political and civil rights in the Transvaal and the O. F. S. as enjoyed by the other communities of the Union. This will be one of the means of solving the Indian problem in South Africa.

In the event of the Union Government not acceding to the request for a Round Table Conference and forcing the Bill through Parliament in spite of Your Excellency's and our objections, then we would respectfully ask you to secure the King-Emperor's disallowance of the Bill in terms of Section 65 of the South Africa Act failing which to appeal to the League of Nations as the Bill contravenes the spirit and intention of Clause XXIII of the Covenant of the League of Nations to which the Indian Government is a signatory.

In conclusion we again beg to thank Your Excellency for granting us this interview and sincerely pray that Your Excellency's efforts to secure for the South African Indians a status consistent with the honour and dignity of the Indian Nation will be crowned with success.

We have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

A. ABDURAHMAN,
J. W. GODFREY,
AMOD BAYAT,
SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE,
V. S. C. PATHER,
BHAWANI DAYAL,
A. A. MIRZA.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

In replying to the address presented to His Excellency the Viceroy by the deputation of Indians from South Africa on the 19th December at Calcutta His Excellency the Viceroy said:—Dr. Abdur Rahman and gentlemen,—I am glad to have this opportunity of meeting you here to-day and of discussing the grave situation to which you have referred in your petition and observations. I have read and examined an advance copy of your petition with great care and have listened with deep interest to the further observations with which you have now laid it before me. Let me assure you that I have watched the position of Indians in South Africa with anxiety and sympathy for some years past and have taken all measures as opportunity offered from time to time which appeared to me and my Government calculated to ameliorate their condition. I am deeply grieved at the present situation. It is natural that you should seek to ascertain at first hand in India the feelings of the people and the Government of India on these questions and to fortify your cause with what you will undoubtedly carry away with you—the warm sympathy of the people and the Government of India. Great indignation has been felt and expressed in India and pubic opinion has been deeply pained.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

It has been observed with apprehension that in introducing the bill, Indians have been described as an alien element in the population of the Dominion, and intentions have been expressed of solving the problem by securing a very considerable reduction in the Indian population of the Union. Your deputation lays stress and rightly so on the necessity for a round table conference. This suggestion has been repeatedly pressed by me and my Government since it was first put forward by Mr. Thomas during his visit to South Africa. We urged the Government of South Africa in addition to agree to our despatching a deputation to South Africa to ascertain facts regarding the economic conditions of Indians and the effect upon them of the contemplated legislation so that we might be in the best position to make representation concerning these measures based on accurate local and latest information regarding the situation. Our concrete proposals regarding the deputation to that Government were made on 9th October last and accepted by that Government on 10th November. We at once took steps to constitute a deputation and informed the Government of South Africa that we were despatching it on the 25th November. The first information of your deputation which we received was in a Reuters telegram of the 19th November. The decision to send the Government deputation was this reached before we had heard of your deputation. We attribute importance to our deputation both because of the information it may be expected to procure and because we desired to lose no time in taking advantage of the assent of the Union Government to its visit. Although in many respects it would undoubtedly have been preferable if these two deputations had not crossed each other, yet there is no real duplication of functions, as we once apprehended, in a deputation from the Government of this country visiting

(Continued on page 10.)

KING ALI

REPORTED ABDICATION

A CAIRO MESSAGE.

London, Dec. 20.—"Sunday Express" publishes message from Cairo that King Ali is reported to have abdicated.

ABDICATION NEWS CONFIRMED.

Mr. Ibrahim Moammar, Agent, Sultan Ibne Saud cables from Cairo to-day to the "Khilafat": "Authoritative circles received telegram from Jeddah that King Ali abdicated 16th December. He leaves Jeddah 19th December."

EXPECTED FALL OF JEDDAH?

NEGOTIATIONS WITH IBN-SAUD.

A special cable to the "Englishman", dated London 17th states:—

"Pointing out that the fall of Medina releases considerable Wahabi forces for operations against Jeddah, "The Times" says, it is understood that King Ali, recognizing the impossibility of holding out much longer, is negotiating with Ibn Saud with the object of discovering how he can honourably evacuate Jeddah before unnecessary bloodshed occurs.

"The evacuation and formal surrender of Jeddah are therefore possibilities of the near future."

NO CONFIRMATION IN CAIRO.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Cairo.—The Hashemite agent informs Reuter that he has received no news about Emir Ali's abdication and that he has received a telegram from Ali dated Jeddah last night.—Reuter.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN MANCHURIA.

SHANGHAI PROTEST.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Shanghai.—Insistent propaganda advocating a general strike as a protest against Japanese "intervention" in Manchuria is expected to lead to further industrial trouble in Shanghai especially in cotton mills. The feeling is exacerbated by ecret execution last night of one of the most prominent Chinese labour leaders.—Reuter.

LONDON, Des. 20.

Shanghai.—Reuter has officially been informed that in accordance with the decision of the Japanese Cabinet mentioned in the cable of 15th December, 2,500 Japanese troops have been despatched to strengthen the garrisons in the railway zone in Manchuria. Their sole duty will be to protect Japanese and other foreign interests. It is further pointed out that same action was taken in similar situations in the past. There has not been, and there will not be, any interference in Chinese administration in Mukden.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN MANCHURIA.

RUMOUR OF MUKDEN OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

There is no confirmation of the reported Japanese occupation of Mukden which is apparently an exaggerated version of fact that Japan has increased her forces in Manchuria in order to guard her railway, as she is entitled to do under the Treaty of Portsmouth. The British and French comment on Jananese intervention in Manchuria is generally sympathetic, dwelling on the vastness of Japan's interests in that region, and hoping that the Japanese will be able to save their positions there, because if they lose their principal field of expansion the result will be that China will plunge into anarchy.—Reuter.

"TOC H" BIRTH DAY.

CELEBRATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Congratulations from Australia, New Zealand, Argentine, United States, Shanghai, Penang, Jerusalem, Rangoon and other parts of the world were read out on the occasion of the tenth birthday of "Toch" which was celebrated by a great gathering at Albert Hall and was attended by the Prince of Wales and the Dominions' High Commissioners. Padre "Tubby" Clayton appeared on the stage accompanied by Lord Forster and delivered a striking address appealing for the extension of comradeship and helpfulness. The Prince of Wales lit over thirty new lamps of maintenance which included those for Sydney, New Zealand and India.—Reuter.

EARTH TREMORS AT SYDNEY.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Sydney.—Severe earth tremors lasting from five to twenty seconds were felt in many places inland last night. There was considerable alarm but hitherto no damage has been ascertained. The audience at the theatre at Newcastle were seized with panic and rushed at exits but there were no casualties.—Reuter.

BRITISH SOLDIERS' DISRESPECT TO INDIAN C.-O'S.

BOYS SPEND THOUSANDS AT SANDHURST.

ALARMING EFFECT ON PARENTS.

WHY INDIANS HAVE NOT REALISED CHARMS OF ARMY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE SKEEN COMMITTEE.

DELHI, Dec. 19.

The Indian Sandhurst Committee met again to-day at 10-30 a.m. Lt.-Col. H.R.A. Hunt, commanding 10/15th Punjabi Regiment was examined at length. General Skeen told the witness that it had been suggested that in order to secure association of the English and Indian cadets at the Indian Sandhurst, the English cadets should be asked to come out to India to have their training and then along with the Indian cadets go to England for one year's attachment to a British regiment. Some witnesses had held that the British cadets would not come out to India. General Skeen on the other hand thought that the British cadets would like to come out. Colonel Hunt replying agreed that adventurous boys would like it, but he feared that the effect on the health of British cadets at tender age of 17 to 19 might be adverse. General Skeen suggested that this matter might be considered by a sub-committee when the Committee proceeded to England.

Questioned by Mr. Burdon the witness did not agree with the suggestions made by some that as a result of the eight Units Indianisation scheme the Indian officers would be precluded from meeting the British officers of other units. Several occasions arose for holding enquiries for instance when they would come into contact with other British officers.

As regards the eight units scheme itself the witness replying to Capt. Hirasingh stated that it was not popular with the Indian officers and his personal opinion also was that for training purposes it would have been better the Indians had been posted to various units. Colonel Hunt told Capt. Hirasingh that he was opposed to the retention of the Viceroy's commission. A platoon commander would be a King's Commissioned Officer.

Examined by Mr. Sethna the witness expressed the opinion that the rank and file of the Indians in the Army were conservative. He felt they would prefer to be led by an officer belonging to martial races, for they had to entrust their lives to the officer and they would do it willingly if they knew that he came from a family with military traditions and therefore knew that he might at any moment have to lay down his life. An officer of a non-martial race would not inspire that confidence.

Replying to Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Motilal Nehru witness said the foregoing was his impression which was not based on any concrete instances, but he knew for certain that was what the rank and file felt. Mr. Jinnah asked why it was that witness in his statement had gone to the length of asserting that there would be grave risk to the security of India if officers were to be chosen from non-martial classes. Colonel Hunt said he had stated that in the interests of India.

Major Zorawarsingh pointed out that the history of India would show that many races had martial traditions behind them but were not supplying recruits to the Army. Would these be treated as non-martial? Colonel Hunt replied in their case tradition had grown rusty. He would consider as martial only those who had been doing fighting recently. He admitted that non-martial races could in time become martial if they took to it.

Mr. Jinnah again asked as to why the witness should make the sweeping statement that the King's Commission was granted to cadets of non-martial classes the security of India would be endangered. The witness replied that non-martial classes had yet to be tested and one experiment during the war was not very successful. He would not close the doors for non-martial classes but would give preference to the sons of Indian soldiers and would provide for special scholarships to enable them to get through the British Sandhurst course.

Mr. Jinnah and Major Zorawarsingh in the course of further examination pointed out that in England till recently the "Tommy" came from one class while the Army officer came from a totally different class. The same thing would have happened in India if the upper middle class had had an opening by way of King's Commission, but this was absent till 1918. Witness while admitting the position regarding England held that in England also they had martial and non-martial classes and during the war those who came from non-martial classes were not altogether trusted by the men they led. At any rate, the Indian rank and file would feel the difficulty he had referred to. The non-martial class in India could only be tested during a war or during frontier campaigns.

INDIAN AND ENGLISHMAN.

Examined by Pandit Motilal Nehru, the witness said that difference between Indian and British character lay in that the latter was more energetic and having to get abroad at an early age developed a sense of fairness and character. The Indian on the other hand was not so energetic due to climate and was home-loving like the French and the Germans. The witness was of opinion that the Englishman's training at Sandhurst was better than of the French and the German officers. Pandit Motilal Nehru conceded this but pointed out that the Englishman's training had to be perfect because of his obligations in Imperial duty in various parts of the world, but the Indian would have only to defend his country and might be satisfied with a standard of efficiency found in France, Germany or Japan. Why prescribe perfect British training for him?

The witness did not agree. War, he said, was competitive and they must emulate the best. Further examined, the witness was opposed to Indian Sandhurst being established at present. They should get at least fifty per cent. of the army Indianised. That would form a proper nucleus before starting an Indian Sandhurst.

Pandit Motilal: That will take us to the Greek calends.

Captain Dafle: What should be the pace which Indianisation of the army should take?

Witness: Fifty to seventy-five years.

Major Zorawar Singh: Now, supposing we start an Indian Sandhurst only after Indianising to the extent of fifty per cent., in that case, we should require a hundred Indians to fill the vacancies in commissioned ranks out of the annual vacancies of 200. To produce 100 Indian officers every year there will have to be trained in British Sandhurst 300 Indian cadets in terms. Supposing the British Sandhurst authorities refuse to take them?

Witness: Well Indian cadets will correspondingly reduce British cadets, I take it.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao:—If they don't take large numbers.

Witness: Then an Indian Sandhurst becomes inevitable. I say, get from the home tax-payer as much as you can.

Mr. Ramchandra Rao: Well, English tax-payer is wide awake. The Indian tax-payer always pays most. According to the India Office, we are paying 35,000 pounds every year for the maintenance in England of military institutions from which we are excluded. Do you know that?

Witness:—I have never heard of that. It is not credible.

Witness, further questioned, said he would postpone the establishment of an Indian Woolwich for a longer time.

The next witness examined was Mr. Ueeka M. Abdulla Khan of the same regiment as Colonel Hunt. He is one of those who studied at Indore and received a commission without going to Sandhurst. He told Nawab Qayum that he felt no handicap in his service owing to the absence of Sandhurst training. He thought the main difficulty facing an Indian cadet was that he had to learn in a foreign language. He did not think that the present institutions imparted proper education. They should concentrate more on developing a sense of duty, intellect and patriotism in boys.

NO SALUTE TO INDIAN OFFICERS.

Lieut. K. M. Carriappa of 11/7th Rajput Regiment, which is one of the regiments in process of Indianisation, was next examined.

Replying to General Skeen, witness said he was opposed to the 8 unit Indianisation scheme. It did not offer Indians incentive to better themselves as they would do in other regiments.

The Chairman suggested that on the other hand the fact that the unit was Indianised might make Indians feel greater incentive for competition to prove that purely Indian units were more efficient. Witness did not agree.

Examined by Mr. Sethna witness said he took his commission through Indore. He was 18 years old when reading in the Presidency College, Madras. He came to know of the Indore school opening through a newspaper and applied for admission.

Witness had stated in his written statement that instances had occurred where the British soldiers had intentionally not saluted Indians holding the King's Commission. These instances were reported and disciplinary action was taken. He personally did not experience this difficulty. Lieut. Carriappa further told Mr. Sethna that he had learnt that boys at Sandhurst had spent about fifteen to forty thousand rupees in 2 years. This had had an alarming effect on parents who desired to send their boys to Sandhurst. If the State bore half the expense there would be no dearth of candidates. He had been to Japan, America, Canada, France, Belgium and Italy and he had gathered that in all those countries the British system of education was considered best in the matter of discipline. Particularly the British Army topped the list.

Witness made no distinction between martial and non-martial races. His family, he said, his father and grand father were both agriculturists. He said that the education should follow English public schools to turn out best material.

He would advocate that thirty per cent. of the vacancies every year should be allotted to the Indians which would mean fifty a year. But he would preferably send boys at present to England and start an Indian Sandhurst when proper material was forthcoming.

BRITISH TO PACK OFF.

Pundit Motilal asked why the witness had seriously treated and put in his statement the remark of some that they wanted the British to pack and go immediately (laughter), witness said he had been told like that by some of course, not by any responsible person.

Pundit Motilal:—It will take a long time to induce our British friends to leave India (laughter).

A member: They won't go even if we want them to.

Mr. Jinnah:—They owe a duty to India, (renewed laughter).

Mr. Burdon asked the witness whether he did not consider that they should live together in a mess as a matter of military efficiency. Witness answered in the affirmative.

CHARMS OF SOLDIERS.

Lt. Carriappa further told Mr. Jinnah that Indians had not realised the charms of soldiers. One of the reasons was that till 1919 they had been practically excluded from the army. Witness attached great importance to the opportunities afforded in non-Indianised units of gaining more experience with British officers. There was bound to be the apprehension that if in the eight-unit scheme anything went wrong the whole scheme would be discredited.—A. P.

(Message incomplete.)

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MR. KARANDIKAR'S EVIDENCE.

DELHI, Dec. 18.

2nd-Lieut. Gurdip Singh Dhillin of 1/14th Regiment was examined on Friday by the Indian Sandhurst Committee.

Examined by Major Zorawarsingh, witness said that he was in favour of starting an Indian Sandhurst with the same efficiency standard as the British Sandhurst and with supplementary training in England. He disliked the 8 units scheme of Indianisation because it restricted his choice of regiments.

Witness told Mr. Ramachandra Rao that he could not live on his pay and promised to send a budget of his expenses to the Committee.

Questioned by Nawab Sir Abul Qayum, witness suggested that to get over the disadvantage of association with Britisher British cadets should have training in Indian Sandhurst. Witness advocated establishment of English public schools in India. Asked by Nawab as to what deficiency witness felt at Sandhurst due to his Indian education witness replied that he was at a great disadvantage compared with British cadets who in their schools had drill and had learnt about musketry, etc.

Mr. Burdon asked whether the standard of living of King's Commissioned officers was unduly high.

Witness: No.

Question: Would you like to reduce the standard of living or ask for an increase in the pay?

Witness: Increase in pay. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jinnah: Did you notice at Sandhurst a feeling among British cadets that you were a foreigner?

Witness: No. I didn't notice that feeling.

Questioned by membe witness urged admission of Indians to Woolwich for technical training.

MR. R. P. KARANDIKAR.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar, ex-member of the Council of State, examined by Mr. Ramchandra Rao said that the Congress had been urging Indianisation of army since 1887.

Mr. Rao asked whether it was not a fact that Lord Sinha's views expressed in 1915 as President of the Congress about the failure of British Rule to prepare the country for self-defence were shared by all Indians and that need was for rapid advance consistent with efficiency.

Witness agreed.

Further examined witness advocated that some four to five Dehra Duns should be started in India and that the existing institutions should also provide some sort of military drill. There should be an Indian Sandhurst as it would have educative effect. It would be a centre which would radiate and people would come to know what Indian Sandhurst would, in practice, mean. As regards 8 units scheme he had no personal knowledge, but had learnt it was most unratisfactory.

Replying to Sir Abul Qayum Mr. Karandikar advocated that the certificate of the Principal of a college or of District Magistrate in case of matriculates should be enough to enable a candidate to go direct to Sandhurst authorities for admission.

General Skeen asked how would witness provide against larger number of boys coming up than the required number.

Witness replied that he would leave the selection to the Indian Sandhurst authorities.

CONGRESS PEOPLE'S SERVICE.

Sir Abul Qayum asked what service did the Congress people do during the war.

Witness replied that had it not been for the Congress there would not have been sufficient recruitment for the war.

Sir Abul Qayum said it was otherwise, for he remembered Pundit Malaviya speak against recruitment during the war.

Pundit Motilal asked the witness to explain why he considered the terms of reference of the Committee limited and incomplete.

For some minutes witness could not explain fully his intention. He thought what India wanted was training for military career and not merely for King's Commission.

Mr. Jinnah: You mean the general question of contribution and reorganisation of army had not been included.

Witness agreed.

Pundit Motilal asked whether Mr. Karandikar had particularly in view that the Air Force and Naval part of the defence had not been referred to the Committee.

Witness agreed.

Further questioned witness urged that instead of starting specialized educational institutions to prepare boys for Sandhurst it would be economical to start training class attached to some of the existing schools and colleges.

Mr. Karandikar considered the present age of admission to Dehra Dun as low and held that restrictions at Dehra Dun prevented boys there from getting into touch with public opinion.

WANTED MORE DEHRA DUNS.

Asked to explain why he disliked Dehra Dun, witness said his opinion was it could not be improved. It was costly and they did not know the reasons why a particular candidate was not admitted. He advocated more Dehra Duns. Minus the defects of the present Dehra Dun. Witness urged that the age of admission to Dehra Dun be raised.

Mr. Burdon referring to the statement of Mr. Karandikar that cost of Sandhurst education was prohibitive to-day remarked that to start an Indian Sandhurst would be more costly.

Witness did not agree and pointed out that according to a budget prepared by a military friend of his it would be less costly.

Mr. Sethna asked whether the witness would make any discrimination between martial and non-martial classes.

Witness said Mahratta Brahmans had figured well as warriors in history.

President: We have some Brahmins as sappers and miners. They are very good.

2ND-LIEUT. D. P. BANERJEE.

2nd-Lieutenant D. P. Banerjee of the Indian Territorial Force, Calcutta, was the last witness examined. Questioned by Captain Dafle witness said if Dehra Dun course was recognised by universities, boys even at the age of 10 or 12 would join it from all parts of India. Witness admitted that the present high cost of military training was in the way of people taking up that calling, but answering to Mr. Jinnah he agreed that even as things stood at least ten boys would come out every year from the whole of India.

Witness further told Major Zorawarsingh that the present Indian education was defective as far as physical culture and character building was concerned.

Replying to Dewan Bahadur Ramchandra Rao, Lieut. Banerjee said that in Bengal there were two companies of Indian Territorial Force as distinct from the University Training Corps. He thought I. T. C. boys would provide a good material for Sandhurst.

Witness told Mr. Jinnah that these two companies of I. T. C. were composed of Bengalee youths and that there were no martial races in Bengal. In his company boys were not of so high an education as was required for King's Commission holders.

Witness told General Skeen that boys who have joined I. T. C. liked it and some were quite enthusiastic about it. These would prefer a military career as compared to any other if they got a chance.

Witness in reply to Mr. Ramchandra Rao said he was in favour of establishing a board of selection with Governor as its President This Board might select boys for Sandhurst. He favoured immediate establishment of an Indian Sandhurst as he thought it would bring down the expenses.—A. P.

OBITUARY.

SIR HAMO THORNYCROFT.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

London, Dec. 19.—The death is announced of Sir Hamo Thornycroft.—Reuter.

Sir (William) Hamo Thornycroft the well-known sculptor was born in 1850 and was a gold medallist of the Royal academy of Arts (1875); and was elected R. A. in 1888. Among the statues to his credit are those of (1) John Bright in Rochdale, (2) Her Majesty the Queen in the Royal Exchange; (3) the Queen Victoria Memorial at Karachi; (4) Lord Curzon Memorial at Calcutta, and (5) the King Edward Memorial at Karachi (1915).

PROF. SIR PAUL VINOGRADOFF.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Paris.—"Temps" announces death of Professor Sir Paul Vinogradoff, the well-known jurist.

Prof. Sir Paul Vinogradoff who has died at the age of 71 was born in Kostroma (Russia). After working as Professor in Moscow he came to England and resumed his interrupted studies in English social and legal history. He was elected to the Corpus Chair of Jurisprudence in 1902. He lectured in the Universities of Leiden 1921) and Harvard and also other American Universities (1907). In India he lectured in the University of Calcutta in 1913-14. Among his several well-known publications, mention may be made of (1) English Society in the Eleventh Century. (2) Roman Land in Mediaeval Europe (3) Self-Government in Russia (1915) etc.

SINFUL AND APPALLING

MR. JOHNSTON ON BOMBAY LABOUR HOUSING.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIA.

Mr. Thomas Johnston, Labour M.P. for Dundee, who is now in Bombay *en route* to England after finishing his investigations into the Labour conditions in the jute industry of Calcutta, made a vigorous defence of his statements regarding the evil housing conditions of Bombay workers.

"What I said is perfectly true", he said to a representative of the "Chronicle" who drew his attention to the criticisms that had appeared in a local paper against his allegations. "It is no answer to the truth or otherwise of my statements about housing in Bombay to say that the housing conditions in Dundee which I represent in Parliament are also very much alike. Nobody knows that better than I do myself. But the fact that there are atrocious slums in Dundee does not in any way excuse the still worse slums in Bombay. After all the final test of health conditions is the death-rate. And I see in Prof. A. R. Burnett-Hurst's "Labour and Housing in Bombay" (page 41) that the infant mortality in single rooms in Bombay was 767 in the year 1918, and 823 in 1921. That is to say, out of every 1,000 births, 828 died. I know of nothing worse than that anywhere in the world. It is five or six times worse than Dundee. Again, I am accused of talking nonsense because I said in a speech in Parliament that I had read of 16 persons living in a single room in Bombay. In this connection also I refer to Prof. Burnett-Hurst's book where on page 28 I read of six families with a total number of 30 persons living in a single room 15 feet by 12 feet. It is said that I cannot know very much about the housing conditions in Bombay, because I have not spent a long time examining them. But I have spent one day with Mr. Joshi examining the housing conditions of Bombay to which I referred. I have also photographs of what I saw, and no amount of anonymous criticisms or sneers or comments about Dundee can abolish from my memory the terrible, sinful, appalling conditions which I witnessed in Bombay."

Asked to say whether, in his opinion, the general complaint about the inefficiency of the Indian labourer was justified, Mr. Johnston explained that efficiency was a relative term; i.e., it depended upon, for example, climatic conditions and education, among other things. The Indian labourer worked in a climatic condition which was enervating, during several periods of the day, and he was not responsible for the fact that he had been cheated out of the elementary right of citizenship—education. Under the circumstances, it was not surprising that the relative efficiency of the Indian labourer with, say, the Scottish labourer was very low. But, of course, when an Indian worker received primary education, when his housing conditions are improved, and when he had a larger purchasing power and a wider outlook on life, his productive capacity would be very much improved.

LABOUR'S MISSION.

Our representative then drew Mr. Johnston's attention to the criticisms made by the "Evening News of India" against the statement he was reported to have made while addressing a labour meeting at Kamatipura on Friday night to the effect that "upon you and you alone rests the future salvation of your race." The paper had ridiculed the idea and accused Mr. Johnston of dishonestly making a misstatement. Mr. Johnston indignantly denied the charge and said that far from its being a misstatement, it was perfectly true. "I did not say manual workers alone", he explained. "What I specifically and deliberately said was that all producers, whether by hand or by brain, were the useful people in the world, not the parasitic classes: and that it was upon the useful people of the world that the future salvation of the world depended. As a matter of fact, the membership of the British Labour Party was open only to those who work by hand or brain and believe in the principles of the Party. I have never seen so much sheer misrepresentation, contortions and distortions that appear to be the habitual practice of some newspapers published in India. But all the misrepresentations will not in the slightest degree impede the onward progress of the great labour movement. As a matter of fact, we had this kind of thing to suffer in Britain too. So we are quite used to that."

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR INDIA.

Our representative then asked Mr. Johnston what the attitude of the British Labour Party would be if India asked for tariffs against British cloth and other goods. Mr. Johnston replied that he could not speak for the whole Party, but personally he was of opinion that if India wanted it, Britain should not refuse it. But before India made such a demand the labourers and workers of India who constituted the vast majority of the people should be allowed to have their say.

Questioned as to how the British Labour Party would deal with the Indian problem when it would come into power, Mr. Johnston expressed his personal opinion that the representatives of all the parties and sections in India should be invited to England and asked to frame jointly a detailed scheme of Indian Swaraj acceptable to all; and when such a scheme was prepared, Parliament should pass it. That was the only way in which the principle of self-determination could be applied to India. India should decide what scheme would be most suitable to her. But if the different parties and sections did not agree among themselves, he did not know how to deal with it.

Questioned about his opinion regarding the Bengal Ordinance, Mr. Johnston replied that in no circumstances whatever ought any man or any woman to be imprisoned without charge or trial, and it was a standing disgrace to the Government that under the British flag this sort of thing should be going on from day to day.

ARMY MEN IN REVOLT

SEQUEL TO DISBANDMENT

GOVT'S TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Protesting against the disbandment as a result of the Irish boundary agreement, the men of A class of the Ulster Special Constabulary including a number of British ex-officers at three of five special Belfast barracks struck and seized the barracks refusing access to all comers, and sent an ultimatum to Premier Craig, demanding two hundred sterling bonus to each man in default of which they said they would refuse to surrender arms and equipment of the barracks. The Home Minister of the Ulster Government says the Government's final terms are that men will be given two months' leave with full pay. If men remain insubordinate they are liable to immediate dismissal and forfeiture of those benefits. A special meeting of the Ulster Cabinet authorised the Inspector-General to issue an ultimatum notifying that any disaffected special constables not returning to duty and not obeying the lawful commands by the 19th (date subject to correction) December will be dismissed and will forfeit all claims to pay and allowance from 1st Deiember but the men declare that they will stand fast till they are turned out.—Reuter.

MEN'S CONDITIONAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Londonderry.—It is understood that after three hours' conference between A class special constables from all disagected platoons throughout Ulster, the men agreed to accept the Government's terms but appointed a deputation to proceed to Belfast to interview the Inspector-General with a view to inducing the Government to grant three months' pay and allowances. Meanwhile barricades are being moved and guards on stores and equipment withdrawn. Men all over Ulster and outside Belfast will report to their officers to-night; so matters are now normal.—Reuter.

END OF STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The special constables' strike has completely ended all over Ulster. Men have resumed duty and the barracks have been handed over to officers.—Reuter.

ITALIANS KILLED IN SOMALILAND.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Rome.—Two lieutenants and a gunner of the Italian Navy were ambushed and killed through the treachery of Sultan Osman Muhmud of Mijertini, in Italian Somaliland, who had asked for an interview with the Italian representatives. The Italians retaliated by seizing and destroying the town of Bargal. The Italians are carrying out military operations against the Sultanates of Mijertini and Obbia where they are opposed by a few recalcitrant chiefs and a handful of brigands.—Reuter.

TELE-VISION A REALITY?

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The "Petit Parisien" says inventor Edouard of Berlin has informed the French Photographic Society that he has solved the problem of tele-vision, and that he gave a public demonstration of his discovery.—Reuter's Special.

RUBBER RESTRICTION SCHEME.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

New York.—The effects of the Stevenson rubber restriction scheme were discussed by the Congress when Mr. Tilson, Republican leader of the House of Representatives demanded an immediate investigation into the whole situation by a Committee of the House. Mr. Tilson stated that the manipulation of the crude rubber prices by the British and the Colonial Governments was already costing the United States industry 700 million dollars more than was warranted. Mr. Tilson's investigation followed a conference with Mr. Hoover.—Reuter's Special.

MR. MACDONALD'S VISIT TO CEYLON

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald will depart on a visit to Ceylon next week.—Reuter.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF BURMA COUNCIL.

RANGOON, Dec. 18.

The Legislative Council to-day elected its Deputy President and members to the various Standing Committees. There were two candidates for the Deputy Presidentship, Mr. Paw Tun, nominee of the Home Rule and Swaraj Parties, and Colonel Ba Ket, nominee of the Independent Party. The former was declared duly elected subject to the approval by the Governor. Mr. Paw Tun got fifty votes against forty-four for Col. Ba Ket. The Nationalists, Swarajists and Home Rule Party acted in coalition today over this election. The Council was then prorogued.—A. P.

"DISGRACE TO CIVILISATION".

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN INDIA.

MR. JOHNSTON'S BRUTAL EXPOSURE.

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress Mr. Thomas Johnston, Labour M.P., delivered an interesting lecture on "Labour's next struggles" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Saturday evening, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Mr. Johnston at the outset said that he and his colleague, Mr. Sime, came out to India to study the jute question, viz., to compare the condition of jute workers of Hubli with those of Dundee and in doing so they took active and sympathetic interest in also the labour condition prevailing in India. He then dwelt at length on the labour condition in England 100 years ago which brought about industrial revolution, and said the same condition prevailed in India now. In England the handloom labour was replaced by steam power, and the weavers had to work in factory on sweated labour, leaving their own handlooms aside. He saw the same condition prevailing in India wherever he travelled. After the Napoleonic war in England a large number of orphans were actually taken from various institutions where they were placed and made to work in factories without any consideration for health or life. The result was that mortality among the children was appalling, and, consequently, grave-yards were attached to the factories for the burial of the dead bodies. Human life and human labour was cheap at the time. National conscience, however, awoke after a long time and they enacted laws for the betterment of the working classes. The working classes were so much neglected at the time, that some of the factories paid their workmen in kinds instead of coins, and the workmen had to go sell the articles thus got in wages to provide food for themselves and their families. After a long struggle, however, they succeeded in bringing about their amelioration, partly by agreement with their employers, partly by strike, and partly by legislation. Now they had trade unions, co-operative societies to supply them food at cheap rates, friendly societies to render medical aid and advance loans during illness, and also health insurance in which the State as well as the employers contributed towards the funds in certain percentage. All this increased the purchasing power of the working classes and developed them physically, mentally and spiritually. In their travels round India he and his colleague, Mr. Sime, were told at many places that the condition of Indian workmen stood quite on a different footing from the European workmen, inasmuch as the Indian workmen were so ignorant that they did not know their own age, did not know how to read and write and some ate snakes and rats. They were, therefore, told not to worry about the Indian working classes. He, however, replied to them that the condition of the English workmen was also the same 100 years ago, and that a Royal Commission at that time reported that children did not know how to read and write, men did not know their own age, and there were men who did not go beyond 60 to 70 yards from their homes though they were 60 and 70 years old. He, therefore, thought that if the Indian working classes were educated the wheels of progress would go faster than they did to-day.

A DISGRACE TO CIVILISATION.

Referring to the labour condition in India he said at Ahmedabad, boys were bought in some villages which was called Sathi for Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. They were made to work ten hours a day without pay for four to five years and their wages went to the pockets of their employers. This, he said, was downright slavery, and any man who cared for his race should take every step to stop it. In many parts of India, most of the workers were even now paid in kinds instead of coins which was a disgrace to civilization. India, therefore, wanted the formation of trade unions manned by responsible officers and men of character to voice the grievances of the workmen In a certain factory in Bombay he said a workman was fined Re. 1.8 for short work on a particular day, and when he went to complain to the head office he was fined Re. 1-10 for lodging the complaint. In Ahmedabad the workmen put forward 743 complaints during the year, out of which 471 were admitted by the employers as well-founded. He, therefore, advised the workmen of India to start a big union effectively officered and effectively led and also to start co-operative societies. Then they should have primary education which was their birth-right. He suggested compulsory education for every man and woman. He regretted that in India teachers were very poorly paid, and in some instances were paid only Rs. 11 per month. Many ill-paid teachers were, therefore, sponging on their relatives because of their poor pay. It was up to the Indians to raise the status of teachers and get qualified teachers for the education of their children. Then the working classes should also start provident societies to insure against sickness and ill-health. He hoped a time would come when there would arise a Labour Party in India which would send their representatives on every public board, municipalities, legislative councils and legislative assemblies, and thus control the destiny of India. All these things were, however, means to an end and they must try to raise the purchasing power of their workmen. The workmen should eat more, spend more and clothe well, and this could not be achieved without raising their purchasing power. But some might say that it was impossible to achieve in face of the Japanese competition, where working hours were 11 hours a day, and conditions quite differed from those of India. He agreed that there was some truth in this argument. In England, the Labour Party had proposed for an international law to control wages which should not be below a certain level. The Labour, Liberal and Conservative parties had agreed to this proposition which would be brought at the Geneva Conference for the approval of the representatives of all the nations. The Washington Convention of reduced working hours was, he was glad to say, honoured by India first in the whole world. Even, Britain France, Germany and Belgium had not yet honoured their own signatures on the Washington Convention, and one shirked responsibility upon the other. If the Labour Party's proposition to standardize wages was agreed to, by the different nations, he hoped the condition of working classes in the whole world would be raised at once, and brought to an equal footing. If, however, any signatory did not honour his signature the goods manufactured by sweated labour in that country under the Convention would be made contraband and would be treated as contraband or prohibited articles, and they would not be allowed in any other country. All men were children of Adam and whether they were white, brown or black they were all brethren and should be treated as such. He hoped the Indian labour problem would be solved in a few years and that their condition would be raised to that of the working classes of England.

Mr. Sime, who followed Mr. Johnston, then said he did not think the present Government in England would last long, and if the Labour Government again came to office and as well as power, he hoped they would undo some of the mistakes they had committed as far as India was concerned. He had come to study the condition of the jute trade in India, and he was surprised to see that some of the factories gave as far as 90 per cent. interest while one factory gave 120 per cent. to their shareholders. The employers, however, did not care to spend any portion of their profits on chawls for their workmen, and a certain locality where the workmen lived and which he and Mr. Johnston visited was so bad and insanitary that Mr. Johnston got dengue fever. They had to take one lesson from the late strike in Bombay, and that was to form their own union, and he hoped Mr. Joshi would be helped by every man in the city to carry out his plan in that direction.

"ORDINANCE—UNJUSTIFIABLE AND WICKED."

Some questions were then put to Mr. Johnston by the audience. One was in regard to the Bengal Ordinance as to how the Labour Government approved when they were in power. Mr. Johnston replied he did not know anything about this Ordinance till he came to India. It was possible that the Government officials in India might have painted a very black picture about the Indian situation and threatened another mutiny if the Ordinance was not passed. He had time enough to study that would not. He was, therefore, convinced that it was an unjustifiable, wicked, immoral and stupid interference with the rights of citizenship. He had asked some of the British officials in Calcutta for its justification who told him some ghost stories. He thereupon asked them to repeat these ghost stories before Mr. Sen Gupta, the leader of the Swaraj Party, but they would not. He was, therefore, convinced that the Bengal Ordinance was unjustifiable and wicked.

Another gentleman asked in regard to Mr. Horniman's deportation as to whether the Labour Government were ignorant of Mr. Horniman's deportation and he was told that Mr. Horniman was deported when the Labour Party was not in power. Inquired as to what the Labour Party had done to raise the embargo on Mr. Horniman Mr. Johnston said: "I don't know"!

Mr. N. M. Joshi, in thanking the lecturers, said it was superfluous to ask as to what the Labour Party would do when they came in power. In the last strike when Mr. C. F. Andrews appealed for funds for the relief of strikers, from whole India he got only Rs. 2,500, while the Labour Trade Unions from England and Europe sent him Rs. 45,000.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MEETING AT MADANPURA.

A hearty welcome was accorded to Mr. Tom Johnston, M.P., and Mr. J. Sime, Secretary, Jute Workers' Association, Dundee, by the workers of Bombay on Friday night at Kamathipura. The meeting was convened under the auspices of the All India Trades Union Congress and was largely attended by the working class population of the City. The place where the meeting was held was one of the thorough parts of the locality. It was beflagged and profusely lighted with electric lamps for the occasion.

Mr. Syed Munavar Hussein in welcoming the guests of the evening said that they were very prominent and distinguished figures in British Labour circles. They had been done a great lot in acquainting the British and European Labour parties of the real conditions of the Bombay mill-workers. It was through their intervention that they got the financial help from their comrades across the seas.

Mr. Johnston said that he was sorry he was unable to speak in Urdu or in Marathi but he was making an attempt at speaking in English because he was not an Englishman but a Scotchman and if he spoke in the Scotch dialect the press men would not be able to follow him. He happened to be a Member of the British Parliament from a city where there were many workers in Jute factories. When they arrived in the middle of the Bombay strike to protect the very very meagre wages the Bombay workers were getting. Fortunately they were able to send cablegrams to the British workmen appealing for funds so that the strikers and their families would be able to maintain themselves during the strike.

He then congratulated the workers on their great victory or in their language 'mota jai'.

Referring to the grievances of the Bombay mill workers Mr. Johnston said that many of the grievances they had here, did not exist in Great Britain at present. Many years ago they in Great Britain had the same grievances but they formed trade unions, they formed Co-operative Societies, they formed friendly societies, etc., and as a result they succeeded in remedying many of their grievances though not all. It would not be wise on his part to speak any more about their (Bombay workers) grievances for two reasons. First by because they knew their grievances far better than he did and secondly because he had been invited by the Executive Committee of the Mill-Owners' Association to discuss these grievances before he left India. He was in hopes that as a result of his discussion the Committee would at least agree that in future they would be prepared to meet regularly once a week, once a fortnight or once in a month, the representatives of the great trade union which he was given to understand they were about to form, and discuss their grievances with them.

Proceeding Mr. Johnston exhorted the workers to bear in mind that there was no earthly use in having half a dozen unions. They must have one single union with every worker of the trade in it what they called in Scotland cent per cent organisation. He was glad that such a big union was in the course of formation. They must elect the right kind of men as office bearers and every member must take an active interest in the union. They must recognise that injury to one was injury to all. Then their condition would be improved so much that their children who would come after them would listen with amazement and horror to the stories the workers of to-day would have to tell them of the bad old days before they formed the great union.

He then referred to such a big single union being in existent in Ahmedabad and dwelt at great length upon the many achievements in remedying a great many of their grievances.

Continuing he said that national problems would not be solved without the Labour. They were the people who must get it into their minds that upon them and upon them alone rested the future salvation of their race. Let no caste distinction, no silly personal pride and no jealousy stand between them in forming the big Union. They would not then allow financial follies and speculation at the top to cause a cut in their wages. The first charge upon an industry should be a decent, comfortable and happy livelihood for every man and woman.

Mr. J. Sime congratulated the workers on their magnificent victory, wished them every success in the formation of a big Union and reminded them that Mr. N. M. Joshi their good friend was entitled for their best thanks for their success. The battle they had recently put up with could compare favourably taking into consideration the resources they had at their disposal, with any put up in Great Britain. He hoped the lesson would not be lost upon their employers and themselves. It rested entirely upon them to bring home that lesson upon the employer and that was to organise themselves into a solid force so that the employers would think once, twice and thrice before they would think of running the risk of allowing the workers to declare a strike and lose their money, but be prepared to discuss across the table with their representatives.

Munshi Valli Ullah and Mahomed Usuf Fensi, two workers then thanked Messrs. Johnston and Sime for their sympathy. Both Messrs. Johnston and Sime were then profusely garlanded.

SIGNING THE GREAT PEACE.

The historic scene in the magnificent Gold Room at the Foreign Office during the signing of the Pact of Locarno by the seven Powers.

At the head of the table on the right are Mr. Stanley Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain, the British signatories, and Sir Cecil Hurst.

At the rear side of the table from right to left are M. Briand (France), M. Bertselot, Dr. Benes (Czecho-Solvakia). Count Skrzynski (Poland) and M. Prezezieik.

On the left of the table are M. Vender-velde (Belgium), M. Rolin and Herr Kempner.

On the far side of the table are left to right:—Herr Von Schubert, Dr. Stressman Dr. Luther (German signatories), the Marquis Medici, M. Pilatti and Signor Scialoja (Italy).

NO CONGRESS SPECIAL TO CAWNPORE.

PRESIDENT-ELECT LEAVES BY PUNJAB MAIL ON TUESDAY.

Owing to unavoidable circumstances the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has decided not to run the Congress Special to Cawnpore as previously announced. The President-elect will leave Bombay by the Punjab Mail on Tuesday next and Mahatma Gandhi will join the President-elect at Bhusaval. Gentlemen who had already paid their railway fares are requested to take them back from the Congress office which will remain open to-day (Sunday) specially for the purpose.

FRENCH INDUSTRIAL LOAN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Paris.—A plan whereby the leaders of industry will come to the rescue of the solution of the financial crisis has been submitted to M. Doumergue by Nord industrialists who suggested that all the French industrialists should float a loan of ten milliards both at home and abroad secured on a tenth of the business turnover of French industry. M. Doumergue has been touched by the plan which is already in the early states of discussion in the ministerial quarters.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH PRESS ON NORD'S OFFER.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Paris.—Newspapers here are gratified at the offer of the industrialists of Nord in aid of Government to improve the financial situation. "Le Journal" points out that the output of the industries of Nord is one-fifth of the entire production of France, and, therefore, the example of Nord stands a great chance of being followed by all other industrialists of France. The turnover of French industry may be estimated at a hundred milliard francs. French sales abroad during the first eleven months of 1925 amounted to 40.780 million francs. Only very small portion of this amount will be necessary to guarantee annual payments on a loan of ten milliards.—Reuter's Special.

FABOURABLE RECEPTION OF PLAN.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Paris.—Various important groups of French industry including silk and metal, adhere in principle to the plan of the Nord industrialists who are chiefly textile, and most vulnerable to fluctuations in the franc. The loan would purely by a voluntary effort, and will be launched especially in America, proceeds of which will form a sinking fund for the amortisation of the public debt. It is thus hoped to avoid the necessity of the crushing new taxation proposed by the various Finance Ministers and restore confidence in the future of French State finance. The plan has generally been favourably received.—Reuter's Special.

THE FRANC.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The franc closed to-day at 127 3/8 rallying from 133 3/8 last evening being influenced by the suggested industrial loan.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Calcutta.—Mr. and Miss Wilson arrived to stay at Belvedere on Wednesday.

Sir Frank and Lady Newnes left Belvedere on Thursday.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Party returned from Jamshedpur. His Excellency the Viceroy received His Highness the Maharajah of Kolhapur, on Friday.

Lord Meston arrived to stay at Government House, on Friday.

His Excellency the Viceroy held a levee at Government House, on Friday.

CAWNPORE NEWS.

APPEAL TO FORM REPUBLICAN PARTY.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 19.

Swami Govindanand was elected President of the Political Sufferers Conference by the Reception Committee held here.

An appeal has been issued by Mr. Arjunlal Sethi, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and one other members of the All-India Congress Committee, urging political leaders to form a Republican Party whose aim will be the establishment of a Democratic Republic based upon universal suffrage. Its programme will include an effective boycott of British goods by popularising. Indian mill industry for the preservation of the Indian capital.

Work in the Khilafat Camp is proceeding briskly. A party of workers and volunteers has arrived to help in the work. A feature of the camp is the picturesque Mosque which is erected by a local Muslim Association. A big dining hall is being completed.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has arrived here after his tour in Bengal.—A. P.

SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES BILL

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The House of Lords passed the third reading of the Safeguarding of Industries Bill.—Reuter.

ON LAND AND SEA.

Experiences of a Veteran of The Great War.

With the Army in Africa, and later with the Navy at sea, Mr. E. A. Crittenden served his King and country during the Great War. A long spell of ill-health in the form of stomach trouble and nervous debility resulted from these experiences, but now, restored to health and strength by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, Mr. Crittenden is enjoying life to the full at his home No 8 Bordyke, Tonbridge, England. His personal narrative is as follows:—

"I joined the Army in 1914 and was drafted to Africa. After a time I was attacked by dyspepsia. My appetite went and I suffered fearfully from palpitation, so that I was not much use for marching. I spent several weeks in Hospital, and getting no better was eventually invalided out of the Service.

"The year 1919, however, found me again in H. M. Forces, this time in the Navy. But before long my old enemy reappeared, and in 1920 I was invalided once more, suffering from dyspepsia and nervous breakdown. I returned to England, but my health did not improve. Dyspepsia tortured me and my nerves seemed all to pieces. There were times when I was quite helpless, and I was afraid to go out alone. I could not eat and fell away so much that friends began to whisper that I was not long for this world.

"Then I read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in sheer desperation decided to try them. I can only describe the result as wonderful. Soon after commencing the pills my appetite returned, and I slept better. I continued with the pills and every day saw an improvement. I began to pick up the flesh I had lost; my nerves were braced up and all signs of dyspepsia disappeared.

"Now I feel like a new man. Work is a pleasure and I can walk or cycle any distance without the slightest discomfort or pain. I was never in better health and I owe it all to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Begin now to regain your strength by commencing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Of chemists, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Good for men, and women too.

Bombay Distributors:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co., A. M. THAKKAR. VISHRAM RAMJI & Co.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Wines, Spirits, Cordials, Confectionery and Cigarettes are always acceptable as Christmas Presents, but it is of the utmost importance to select only those Brands the quality of which is unquestionable. If you make your selections from the following Brands you may be perfectly satisfied that you are giving the

Best Quality Obtainable

WHISKY

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR
(*The Finest Old Liqueur Whisky.*)
Buchanan's "BLACK & WHITE"
(*The Best Peg Whisky.*)

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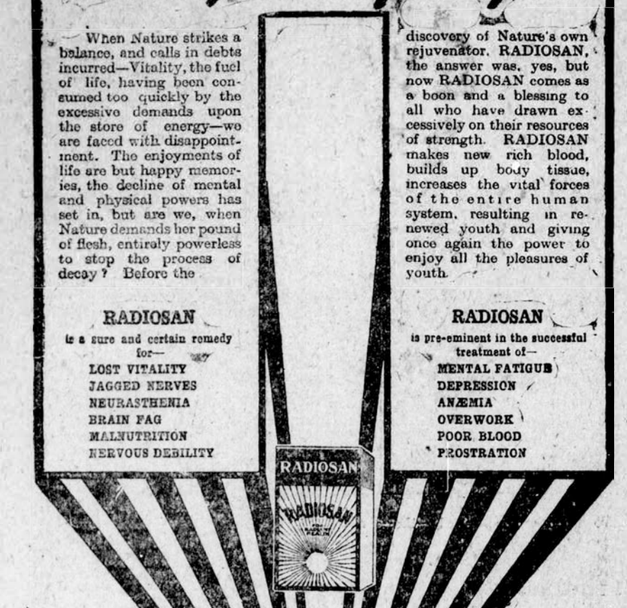

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WHITES' TYRANNY IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Continued from page 7.)

South Africa at the same time as a deputation from Indians in South Africa visits India. The more light can be shed on this difficult question the better. The fuller the understanding the more likely that some avenue may be found to remedy the situation. I and my Government greatly hope that the deputation we have sent to South Africa, may collect facts and make suggestions which may serve as a basis for fresh proposals on lines to which the Union Government may be disposed to agree. We also confidently expect that your deputation may help us with some constructive suggestions of value to the same end. I fully understand the depth of the feeling by which your community and Indian opinion generally is exercised.

"THE ISSUE IS NOW IN S. AFRICA."

I do not underrate the strength of the apprehensions you entertain. Nevertheless whilst it is natural that you should present your case with considerable vigour it must be remembered that the issue is now in South Africa. South Africa is a Dominion. Its Parliament has full powers to pass legislation regarding its internal affairs. Feeling in South Africa is naturally sensitive to interference from outside in these affairs. I have never in my experience known a good case to suffer by sober presentment. I and my Government emphatically held that we have a right to make representations regarding a measure prejudicial to Indians domiciled in South Africa. It is a duty from which we shall never shrink and we claim that our views should be heard and considered. We have reason to know that our right to make representations and be heard is not disputed by the Union Government. Indeed I gratefully acknowledge that they have on various occasions given effect to our suggestions. At the same time we recognise that the position of that Government must be respected and that no claim can be sustained by us of a right to interfere in their domestic affairs. Should the Union Government be unable in the end to accede to our request we reserve to ourselves freedom to take such action as may seem desirable in the circumstances of the case. We have always kept His Majesty's Government fully informed through the Secretary of State for India of the strength of feeling in India on the question of Asiatic legislation in the Union and of our own views on these questions. I cannot consider the prospects hopeless. I believe that the Union Government will give careful consideration to our views based as they are on facts and equitable consideration.

It is evident that in the absence of Indian franchise the Union Government recognise that they have a special responsibility for Indians in South Africa. The present Union have not yet carried any anti-Asiatic legislation. The colour bar bill was rejected by the Senate. The fate of the present bill is still undecided. Let me remind you that I and my Government have carefully watched all proposals in the past for anti-Asiatic legislation. We have kept the Union fully apprised of Indian sentiments regarding these measures and of the objections to them. They have just received our representatives with the greatest courtesy and I gladly acknowledge that in the past action has frequently been taken to meet our suggestions regarding specific measures.

INDIAN GOVT.'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

I am not sure that it is generally recognised that the Union Government have from time to time to meet representations made by my Government and the extent to which our protests and representations have achieved some success. Let me give a few instances. First as regards draft ordinances to amend the Natal Townships law of 1881 in such a way as to deprive Indians of the township franchise, various drafts were introduced in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1923 and regarding each in turn the Government of India cabled representations. The Governor-General in Council withheld assent to the first, reserved the second and fourth for further consideration and the third was not proceeded with. The fifth ordinance of 1925 received the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council before our representations reached him. In 1925 also a draft ordinance to consolidate the Natal townships law was introduced which would have had the effect of disenfranchising Indians already on the electoral roll of townships. In response to our representations we have been informed that the ordinance is standing over until next year and that when it is proceeded with the franchise of Indians at present on the voters' roll will be adequately safeguarded. Again as regards the Natal Boroughs Ordinance of 1925 we cabled representations. The Governor-General-in-Council at first reserved the bill for further consideration but ultimately assented on the ground that they were unwilling to curtail the power of a provincial council to deal with a purely domestic legislation. Another instance is the Natal Rural dealers' Licensing Ordinance. Various drafts were introduced all of which were likely to affect adversely the trading rights of Indians. The Governor-General in Council withheld assent to the draft of 1921, reserved for consideration the draft of 1922 and assented to the draft of 1923 after explaining how far he had been able to go in meeting our wishes. In the case of the Durban land Allienation Ordinance of 1922 we cabled representations. The Governor-General-in-Council assented but instructed the Administrator in Natal to satisfy himself before approving racial restrictions in land sales that Asiatics were given reasonable opportunity for acquiring adequate residential sites. Take finally the Areas Reservation and immigrations and Registration (Further Provision bill) 1925. The position is that the Government of India have already telegraphed very full representations regarding this bill which they consider of the utmost importance and have received an assurance that their representations will receive the earnest consideration of the Ministers. It may also be noted that the Government of India have addressed a detailed despatch containing their views on the Asiatic Enquiry Commissions report 1921. This despatch has given rise to a long correspondence in the course of which the Union Government have explained their general policy towards Asiatics. We are still engaged in discussion. I freely admit that in some cases the representations of my Government have been unavailing as for example in the Natal Public Health Committee's Ordinance 1925.) In the case of the South African Mines and Works Amendment Act of 1925 also, we made representations and though some changes were introduced to meet Asiatic susceptibilities the principle of the bill remained unchanged. Fortunately however the bill was rejected in the Senate. In the case of the class areas bill of 1924 we was also made representations but the bill lapsed owing to the dissolution of the Union Parliament.

LORD READING OPTIMISTIC.

I have said enough to show that I and my Government, though not always successful, have been able to achieve something in the past and have every reasons to believe that the Union Government will give the closest consideration to any proposals we may decide to put forward. Our deputation in South Africa is working to provide us with material to make and support our representations. We look to you also and shall welcome any constructive suggestions you are able to give us. The member of my Government in charge of this subject, Sir Mohammed Habibullah, and the Secretary of the Department, Mr. Ewbank, are present here to-day. I invite you to keep in close touch with them and give your views as regards all classes of the bill and their effect upon Indians. This is not the place to go into the question of details but it is important that they should hear your views upon these questions also. You may be assured that any detailed criticisms of the bill you may have to offer will be most carefully examined by them both. I and my government will welcome your assistance in giving through them concrete illustrations of the manner in which specific provisions adversely affect the position of Indians. As I hope I have already made clear to you you may rely on receiving a very sympathetic hearing from the officers of my Government. We shall carefully and anxiously consider the best course to follow. It would be premature on my part to attempt to indicate the exact measures we may adopt but you may confidently count on my warm personal interest in your difficulties and on the sincere desire of my Government to find a way to remedy those anxieties by which you are now oppressed. You may already be aware and if not let me assure you that whatever the differences that may exist in India on other political questions there is unanimity of opinion regarding the position of Indians in South Africa. I and my Government believe that any representations that may be made and any action that may be taken in the interests of India and the Empire on behalf of Indians in South Africa will have the wholehearted support of the people. No course which can legitimately and constitutionally be taken will be left unexplored and all reasonable measures calculated to ameliorate the situation will be taken.

I. I. C. A'S APPEAL TO VICEROY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 18.

The following is copy of telegram from the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

The Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association having had the pleasure of meeting the members of the South African Indian Deputation headed by Dr. Abdul Rahman, and of hearing from them the exact position of the Indian question in South Africa of the present day heartily supports the Deputation's appeal to the Viceroy to make an uncompromising stand for the rights of Indians in that Dominion, which are gravely imperilled by the proposed anti-Asiatic legislation and the general policy of the South African Government; and trusts that His Excellency the Viceroy will use all his influence with His Majesty's Government to bring about the abandonment of the proposed Legislation, and reversal of the anti-Indian policy of the South African Government.

CONFIDENCE IN DEPUTATION.

COLONIAL-BORN CONFERENCE WISHES SUCCESS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has received the following cable from the President of the Colonial-born Conference from Durban:—'Colonial-born Conference wishes the South African Deputation all success.''

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Feed Baby as Nature intended — at the breast. This is the method ordained by Nature and acknowledged throughout the world the best—the breast-fed baby's chance of a healthy life is officially stated to be 15 times greater than that of the artificially-fed child. In hot climates no Mother willingly condemns her baby by depriving him of breast milk but she sometimes needs assistance and she will find it in

LACTAGOL
FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS

Lactagol enables Mother to breast-feed Baby by filling her breasts with nourishing milk at every feed; assists her recovery from confinement. It is a splendid strength-giver. It is used in over 1,000 Infant Welfare Centres in Great Britain alone as the only means whereby Mother may be sure of a supply of nourishing milk ample for all Baby's needs.

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For your own convenience and for that of every member of your family, we advise you to have this booklet in your home and to study it carefully. We will gladly send you a copy upon request.

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Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI

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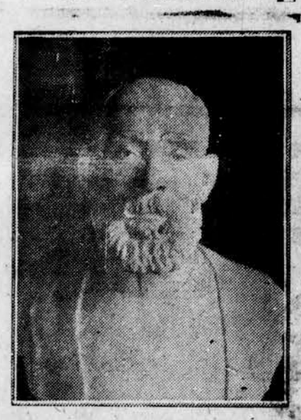

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ONE MORE VICTIM.

STUDENT ARRESTED RE. KAKORI DACOITY.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 17.

The house of Babu Jitendra Nath Sanyal was searched to-day by the City Kotwal along with other police officials. A bundle of books, including "India in 1923-24", Sedition Committee's report and some works by Lenin and a mass of letters were seized. Babu Bhupendra Nath Sanyal, younger brothers of Jitendra Nath Sanyal, and a student of the 4th year B. Sc. class of the Allahabad University were arrested. The Superintendent of Police informed him that the arrest was in connection with the Kakori Train Dacoity Case.

Mr. Harimohan Roy yesterday applied for bail on behalf of Bhupendra Nath Sanyal to Captain Moss, Joint Magistrate. Mr. Sanyal, it appears according to Prosecuting Inspector, was arrested on some charges under the Explosive Substances Act and also in connection with the Kakori Train Dacoity. The Prosecuting Inspector opposed the bail application particularly, because, the offence with which the accused was charged by the police was punishable with transportation for life.

Mr. Roy submitted that anybody could be pounced upon by police and charges punishable with transportation for life or with hanging could be made by them any time. It was for the Court to see whether there was sufficient material which could warrant the accused being charged with those offences. The accused was a student and was not likely to run away. Counsel, therefore, requested the Court to release him on bail if it was found that there was so far not enough proof in support of the offences which he was suspected to have committed. Counsel also stated with regard to the charges under the Explosive Substances Act a packet was found in possession of the accused but it contained according to his information only bicarbonate of soda, at which the magistrate remarked that the first information report disclosed something more than that.

The magistrate reserved orders on the bail application. He, however, granted eight days' time for the accused being detained in custody pending investigation. He also told the Prosecuting Inspector that if the police wanted further remand it must produce more evidence than what was placed to-day.—A. P.

Judgment will be delivered to-morrow.—A. P.

"NEGATION OF PRINCIPLE OF SELF GOVT."

MADRAS COUNCIL.

MADRAS, Dec. 18.

A lively discussion ensued this morning in the Madras Legislative Council over the question of Government's nomination of Mr. O. Thanikachalam Chetty, to a seat in the City Municipal Corporation soon after his defeat in the election. The discussion arose out of an interpellation by a member to the Minister for Local Self-Government. The Minister in the course of his statement stated Government's reasons for nominating Mr. Thanikachalam Chetty. He said Mr. Chetty during the course of his Presidentship of the Corporation proved himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the municipal matttrs and an efficient administrator. He belonged to the community which contributed large revenue to the Corporation. He further stated that Government generally used to nominate outgoing Presidents of the Corporation and said there was no provision in the Municipal Act prohibiting such procedure. In reply to the allegation that he was a defeated candidate, the Minister said the ward in which Mr. Chetty stood for election was one in which about 1,200 votes had been polled and in which Mr. Chetty secured more than three hundred while in the city there were wards in which were generally polled only about 500 votes.

The President of the Council waiving all rules of interpellation in view of the fact that the Minister's reply was made in the form of a statement and in view of the fact that an adjournment motion on the same subject by Mr. Satyamurthi had been disallowed, allowed Mr. Satyamurthi as a special case to make a statement. Mr. Satyamurthi stated that the nomination was the negation of the very principle of self-government. The best judge of a candidate's ability was the electorate and not the Government, that the electorate had at the time of elections refused to have Mr. Thanikachalam Chettiar as its spokesman, that it was wrong to say that Mr. Thanikachalam Chetty belonged to a minority community since more than half of the voters in the electorate belonged to Mr. Chetty's own community.

After interpellations the House proceeded with voting of some supplementary demands. —A. P.

RETIRING EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS OF PUNJAB.

LAHORE, Dec. 18.

Sir John and Lady Maynard will leave Lahore on 24th instant for a visit to Roorkee before proceeding to England. Both the retiring Executive Councillors of the Punjab, Sir John Maynard and Sardar Sundersingh Majithia were given a farewell dinner by His Excellency the Governor at the Government House last night. In proposing the health of the guests of the evening the Governor feelingly regretted the impending departure from India of Sir John and Lady Maynard and the loss of Sardar Sundersingh's services a sa colleague.—A. P.

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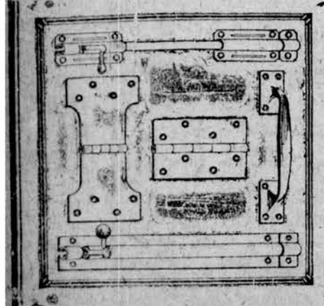

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